

Dear Parents

اسلام علیکم

Kindly adhere to the following guidelines:-

- The students of the class LKG shall do the winter home assignment on separate notebooks.
- The notes are to be transcribed on the fair notebook maintained for each subject from class UKG to 8<sup>th</sup> except for mathematics. Students are required to maintain separate notebook for mathematics and cover the syllabus of U1 & U2.
- These notebooks should be submitted in the school office as per the following schedule:

Day and date	Class	Timing
<b>Wed-15<sup>th</sup> -feb-2017</b>	1 <sup>st</sup>	10:30 am to 02:00 pm
<b>Thu-16<sup>th</sup> -feb-2017</b>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	10:30 am to 02:00 pm
<b>Sat-18<sup>th</sup> -feb-2017</b>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	10:30 am to 02:00 pm
<b>Sun-19<sup>th</sup> -feb-2017</b>	4 <sup>th</sup> & 5 <sup>th</sup>	10:30 am to 02:00 pm
<b>Mon-20<sup>th</sup> -Feb-2017</b>	6 <sup>th</sup> to 10 <sup>th</sup>	10:30 am to 02:00 pm
<b>Mon-20<sup>th</sup> -feb-2017</b>	LKG & UKG	10:30 am to 02:00 pm

- Handwriting is an important skill. Take due care of your ward's handwriting during vacations.
- Project work should be done on loose sheets, charts, scrapbooks or as asked.

**Note:★** Project work shall carry mark that will be awarded to students in U1 and U2 examination

★ U1 and U2 examination will be held in the month of March, soon after reopening of school (In Shaa Allah)

## English (Book)

### Internal Assessment 1

### IA1

### Unit I

#### Lesson no. 1

#### The Nightingale

##### ❖ Word to learn

Word	Meaning
1. Emperor-----	The ruler of an empire
2. Maid-----	A female servant
3. Furious-----	Very angry
4. Wafted-----	Carried through the air
5. Attendant-----	A person employed to provide a service

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#### Comprehension

##### A: Read these sentences and answer the questions.

1. How ordinary he look!

a. Who said these word and to whom?

Ans: The minister said these words to a maid

b) Why was the speaker surprised that he looked ordinary?

Ans: The speaker was surprised that the nightingale looked ordinary because he expected him to be a special nightingale that sang the sweetest songs.

c) How did the listener reply to this statement?

Ans: The maid replied that the nightingale may look ordinary, but his voice was the sweetest.

2. He has eaten for three days!

(a) Who said these words and about whom?

Ans: The attendant said these words about emperor.

(b) Why had he not eaten for three days?

Ans: The emperor had not eaten for three days because he had not listened to music as the toy bird had stopped working.

c) How did he become better?

Ans: The emperor became better when the nightingale came to the palace and sang a lovely song for him.

##### B: Answer the following questions

Q1: What did the nightingale say when invited to sing at the palace?

Ans: The nightingale said that his song sounded best in the open air, but he would come for the emperor.

Q2: Was the emperor impressed with the nightingale? How did he show his happiness?

Ans: Yes, the emperor was very impressed with the nightingale. He showed his happiness by putting nightingale in a golden cage and keeping twelve attendants for him.

Q3: What did the king of japan give to the emperor? Describe it.

Ans: The king of Japan gave an artificial nightingale to the emperor. It was made of gold and covered with jewels. The toy nightingale sang the same song thrice.

Q4: How were the two nightingales different?

Ans: The real nightingale looked ordinary whereas the artificial nightingale looked wonderful with full of jewels. The real nightingale sang the sweetest songs whereas the artificial nightingale sang the same song thrice.

Q5: Why did the emperor become furious with the real nightingale?

Ans: The emperor became furious with the real nightingale when he came to know that he had flown away.

Q6: What happened to the artificial nightingale after a few days?

Ans: The artificial nightingale stopped working after a few day.

### Play with words

#### D. Write words from the story that mean the same as these.

1. not special	ordinary
2. a person attending to the king	attendant
3. very angry	furious
4. filled with new energy	refreshed

#### E. Make three new words of three or more letters from these words:

1. Beautiful	Fit	Beat	Leaf
2. Emperor	Rome	More	Rope
3. Nightingale	Night	Tin	Angle
4. Jewels	Jew	Ewe	Wee

#### Circle the correct spelt words

- The nightingale wanted to be (independent / independent ) but the emperor put him in a cage.
- One day, the emperor ( recieved / received ) a gift from the king of Japan.
- My aunt grows a ( variety / variety ) of flowers in her garden.
- Don't draw on the table! It is very (distractive / destructive )

#### Grammar Fun

##### Q: Tick (✓) the correct option

- I wish I could travel all over the world! (question / exclamation )
- Look what I have made for you (statement / imperative )
- I hope you are going to the library. ( question / statement )
- Don't be late getting home tonight (Statement / Imperative )
- Isn't it your to walk the dog? (question / statement )

##### H: Write suitable question for these statements.

- The emperor wanted the nightingale to sing for him.  
Q1: What did the emperor want the nightingale to do?
- The nightingale was unhappy because the emperor put him in a cage.  
Q2: Why was the nightingale unhappy?
- Ali has a pen in his pocket.  
Q3: What does Ali have in his pocket?
- Soma left at five o' clock.

Q4: At what time did soma leave?

5. This is Ravi's dog.

Q5: Whose dog is this?

6. We went out for dinner last night.

Q6: Where did you go last night?

### Kindness to Animals (poem)

#### Words to learn

Word	Meaning
1. Robin	Small songbird with a reddish breast
2. Crumbs	Small pieces of bread or cake
3. Repay	Pay back
4. Lark	A songbird
5. Soaring	Flying high into the sky
6. Fluttering	The motion made by flapping up and down

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### Comprehension

#### A: Complete these sentences.

- The poet asks children never to hurt the timid hare.
- Children should save the crumbs to feed the gentle robin.
- The Robin would repay the children for their kindness by singing a song on the lawn in the evening.
- The hare should be allowed to play on the lawn in the evening.
- The lark soars high up in the sky.
- The poet says that we should let the lark sing his happy song.

### Play with words

#### B: Write homophones for these words.

1. Hare <u>Hair</u>	4. Whether <u>Weather</u>
2. Eight <u>ate</u>	5. Four <u>Fore</u>
3. Week <u>Weak</u>	6. Break <u>Brake</u>

### Grammar Fun

#### C: Fill in the blanks with suitable phrases.

- The timid hare peeps from her green grass lair.
- Please put your clothes in the cupboard.
- The traffic on this road is always heavy.
- The girl with long hair is my sister.
- I like in the red-brick house near the park.

#### D: Fill in the blanks with suitable question tags.

1. We shouldn't keep birds in cages, Should we?
2. Ashna was pleased, wasn't she.
3. You won't go, will you?
4. Henry is friendly, isn't he?
5. Meeta did not give you the letter, did she?

## Lesson 2    Skipping Shoe

### Words to learn.

Word	Meaning
1. Barely	Only just enough
2. Whined	Spoke in a complaining voice
3. Horrid	Very unpleasant
4. Corn cobs	The central part of an ear of maize, to which the grain are attached
5. Stubborn	Refusing to agree or give in
6. Sighed	Let out a long, deep breath
7. Pranks	Naughty tricks
8. Hedge	A fence formed by bushes growing closely together
9. Imitate	Copy
10. Twirl	Spin quickly and lightly around

## Comprehension

### A: Tick (✓) the correct answers.

1. One day, kitty was given a shiny
  - a) Pair of shoes ✓
  - (b) plate \_\_\_\_\_
  - (c) pair of gloves \_\_\_\_\_
2. Kitty charmed all the girls by
  - a) Being friendly \_\_\_\_\_
  - b) Fetching willy's ball \_\_\_\_\_
  - c) Dancing prettily ✓
3. When kitty's sister asked her to pick up some strawberries, the shoes
  - a) Stopped her from going to the strawberry bed \_\_\_\_\_
  - b) Made her dance \_\_\_\_\_
  - c) Landed her in the strawberry bed with one jump. ✓
4. The cricket thought kitty was related to his cousin, the grasshopper, because kitty
  - a) Understood what the cricket said \_\_\_\_\_
  - b) Took long leaps like him ✓
  - c) Spoke like him \_\_\_\_\_

**Answer these questions**

1. What did Kitty's father ask her to do? Did Kitty complete the task willingly?

Ans. Kitty's father asked her to get his letters from the post office. No, she did not complete the task willingly.

2. Why did Kitty offer to get Willy's ball?

Ans. Kitty realized that the shoes were cooperative when she was kind and good, but stubborn when she wanted to be naughty. To check this, Kitty offered to get Willy's ball.

3. How did Kitty feel after she delivered the bundles to the poor? Why?

Ans. Kitty felt very happy after delivering the bundles to the poor as she had done a kind deed.

4. What did the cricket tell Kitty about her shoes?

Ans. The cricket told Kitty that it was because of the shoes that she could understand him and also the squirrels, frogs and butterflies.

**Play with words**

**D. Match the words with their meanings.**

- |             |                                |   |
|-------------|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. whined   | naughty tricks—————            | 5 |
| 2. trotting | refusing to agree or give in—— | 3 |
| 3. stubborn | copy—————                      | 4 |
| 4. imitate  | spoke in a complaining voice—  | 1 |
| 5. pranks   | moving at a quick even pace—   | 2 |

**E. Complete these sentences**

1. "How magical these shoes are!" Kitty exclaimed.
2. "Get me the rosier apples from the garden", the king ordered.
3. "Please could you shut the door?" Swapan's aunt requested.
4. "I will be back late today", Rohan's mother told him.
5. "I don't want to go to bed", the little girl whined.

**F. Dictionary**

**Find the meanings of the words in the box. Write them against the given situations.**

Exhausted	reassured	relieved	jubilant	dismayed
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1. Winning the first prize in a story-writing competition. Jubilant
2. Learning that Grandpa has recovered from his illness. Relieved
3. Losing your favourite toy. Dismayed
4. Coming home after playing outdoors all day. Exhausted
5. Being comforted by your mother after waking up from a nightmare. Reassured

## GRAMMAR FUN

### G. Circle the subjects and underline the predicates.

1. Kitty did not want to go to the post office.
2. The sun shone brightly.
3. These mangoes are sour.
4. Some birds have made a nest here.

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### H. Add suitable predicates.

1. Kitty's shoes were magical.
2. The ladies looked beautiful.
3. The students of this school are very disciplined.
4. A pair of kitten lapped all the milk.
5. The old lady's garden was full of beautiful flowers.

## BUTTERFLY LAUGHTER [Poem]

### Words to learn

WORD	MEANING
1. Porridge	a dish made by boiling oat meal or legumes in water
2. Teeniest	smallest
3. Perch	sit

### 1. Comprehension

#### Tick the correct meaning of these lines.

1. And each morning we tried we should reach the butterfly first.
  - a. The children tried to catch the butterfly on their porridge bowls. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. The children tried to be the first to finish their porridge. ☒
2. Then the grandmother said, 'Do not eat the poor butterfly.'
  - a. The grandmother was afraid the hungry children would eat the butterfly. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. The grandmother joked that the hungry children would eat the butterfly. ☒
3. Always she said it and always it started us laughing.
  - a. The children laughed because they thought that the grandmother was foolish. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. The children laughed because it was a sweet joke between them and their grandmother. ☒
4. I was certain that one fine morning the butterfly would fly out of our plates.
  - a. One day the butterfly would fall into their porridge plates. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. One day the painted butterfly on the plate would come to life. ☒

### C. Play with words.

#### Use these phrases in sentences.



1. in the middle:- The blind man stood alone in the middle of the road.
2. each morning:- Each morning, mother gives me a glass of milk.
3. made us laugh:- The little boy's dance made us laugh.
4. sweet little joke:- We all laughed at the sweet little joke.
5. grandmother's lap:- The baby is sleeping in his grandmother's lap.

**D. Match the words to form compound words.**

- |           |   |           |               |
|-----------|---|-----------|---------------|
| 1. butter | → | a. stood  | 5. Understood |
| 2. rain   | → | b. stairs | 3. Downstairs |
| 3. down   | → | c. bow    | 2. Rainbow    |
| 4. child  | → | d. way    | 6. Runway     |
| 5. under  | → | e. hood   | 4. Childhood  |
| 6. run    | → | f. fly    | 1. Butterfly  |

**E: Write the plural forms.**

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1) Jeans	Jeans	5) Deer	Deer
2) Calf	Calves	6) Church	Churches
3) Shelf	Shelves	7) Dish	Dishes
4) Penny	Pennies	8) Life	Lives

**F: Complete these phrases.**

1. A pack of wolves.
2. A crowd of people.
3. A troop of soldiers.
4. A school of fish.
5. A gaggle of geese.
6. A choir of singer.

**[Lesson-3]**

**The Trick that did not work**

**Word to learn.**

Word	Meaning
1. Mane	Growth of long hair on the neck of a horse, lion or other mammals.
2. Cunning	Skilled at deceiving people.
3. Echoed	Sound caused by reflection of sound waves
4. Startled	Shocked or alarmed
5. Pleaded	Made an urgent or emotion request
6. Extraordinary	Very unusual or remarkable
7. Short-Tempered	Tending to lose your temper quickly

**Comprehension**

**A: Answer the questions.**

1. "At first Jung would not tell them anything"
- (a) Who is Jung and who are 'them'?



Ans (a): Jung is the lion, who is the king of the jungle, 'Them' refers to the two jackals, who are Jung's ministers.

(b) What was it that Jung would not tell them? Why?

Ans (b): Jung would not tell them that he was afraid of a sound because he was too ashamed to let them know that the king of the jungle was a coward.

(C) When Jung finally told them what was bothering them, how did they react?

Ans (C): As Jung told his ministers that he was frightened by a terrible sound, they smiled to themselves.

2. What were Chalu and Golu disappointed to hear?

Ans (a): Chalu and Golu were disappointed to hear that Jung had decided to leave the Jungle.

(b) What was the reason for their disappointment?

Ans (b): Chalu and Golu were disappointed because they would have to work to find their food and live in fear of other wild animals.

(C): What did Chalu say he would do?

Ans (C): Chalu said he would go and find out more about the animal that made a loud sound.

### **B: Fill in the Blanks.**

Jung was the king of the jungle. Ministers were two Jackals. They were Chalu and Golu. The Jackals were very cunning. They found that the animal that had frightened their king was a Bull. The Jackals wanted to keep the Lion scared of the bull, and the bull afraid of the lion. In the end, the jackals realized that those who try to act too clever and fool others, end up fooling themselves.

### **C: Answer the following questions.**

Q1: Why did the jackals become arrogant?

Ans: The Jackals became arrogant because the lion looked after them, fed them and took them along wherever he went.

Q2: What did the Jackals tell the lion about the bull?

Ans: The Jackals told the lion that the bull was a messenger of the gods, and the gods had granted him permission to roam wherever he pleased.

Q3: What 'trick' did the jackals try to play on the lion and the bull? Why?

Ans: The Jackals tricked to keep the lion and the bull scared of each other. They did so to keep the lion and the bull under their control.

### **Play with words**

#### **E: Fill in the blanks to complete the similes.**

1. purr like a cat.
2. as sly as a fox
3. as quiet as a mouse.
4. fly like a bird.
5. as wise as an owl.
6. as strong as a horse.

#### **F: Find words that mean the same as these words.**

- |                  |           |
|------------------|-----------|
| 1. Most powerful | Strongest |
| 2. Pledged       | begged.   |
| 3. Crafty        | Cunning.  |
| 4. Frightened    | afraid    |
| 5. Animal        | beast     |
| 6. Proud         | arrogant  |

### **Punctuation**

#### **G: Add capital letters.**

1. mohini is my friend and neighbour  
→ Mohini is my friend and neighbour.
2. we are travelling to england in summers.  
→ We are travelling to England in summer.
3. would you like to watch a movie on saturday?  
→ Would you like to watch a movie on Saturday?
4. my kitten bela will be a year old in may.  
→ My kitten Bela will be a year old in May.
5. my parents moved to Mumbai from kolkata.  
→ My parents moved to Mumbai from Kolkata.
6. salim and uday are my best friends at school  
→ Salim and Uday are my best friends at school.

### Grammar Fun

#### H: Write C for countable and U for uncountable nouns.

1. The Jackals were very cleaver— C
2. They hardly did any work— U
3. Alpana would like to buy a rose— C
4. May I have my tea without milk, please— U
5. I like to eat rice for dinner— U
6. Please don't waste electricity— U
7. Switch off the lights— U
8. I have read all the books— C

#### I: Circle the countable nouns and underline the uncountable nouns.

1. The king had two ministers
2. There are books on the shelf that I haven't read.
3. Aditi poured some milk into glass and took an apple from the bowl.
4. Darpan prefers rice to rotis.

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### Internal Assessment 1 (IA2) Unit 2

#### LESSON-1

#### TOPIC: A DREAM 'KOM'TRUE

#### ➤ Words to learn:-

<u>Word</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
1. Fabulous	- extremely pleasing
2. Interrupted	- stopped in the middle
3. Awesome	- Wonderful

4. Inspire - heighten or intensify
5. Sparred - practiced boxing using gentle movements.

### COMPREHENSION

#### **A. Match the columns:-**

- |                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. Zishan loved boxing but      | a)that Mary Kom had visited his house(3)                |
| 2. Zishan lived in a small town | b)did not believe that he could become a boxer (2)      |
| 3. One night, Zishan dreamt     | c)where there were no facilities for boxing (1)         |
| 4. In the dream Mary Kom spoke  | d)practiced sparring in Zishan's dream(5)               |
| 5. Mary and Zishan also         | e)to Zishan about her own struggles to become boxer (4) |

#### **B. Answer these questions:-**

Q1:-Why was Zishan excited?

Ans:-Zishan was excited because the following day was his birthday and he would get fabulous new boxing gloves.

Q2:-Why did Zishan's father buy him boxing equipment in Mumbai?

Ans. Zishan's father bought him boxing equipment because his home town had no facilities for boxing and thus no boxing equipment.

Q3:-What did Mary Kom tell Zishan about the problems she faced in the pursuit of boxing? Who inspired her?

Ans:-Mary Kom told Zishan that her parents were not in favour of boxing as the sport was not considered ladylike and she had to take care of her siblings, go to school and also work in the fields.

Dingko Singh who won the gold medal at the 1998 Asian games inspired her.

Q4:-Why did Zishan think he could never be a boxer?

Ans: Zishan thought he could never be a boxer because there were no boxing academics in his little town.

Q5:-What advice did Mary Kom give him?

Ans:-Mary Kom advised Zishan to pursue his boxing practice in his town only and later move to a bigger town.

#### ➤ Play with words:-

#### **D.Fill in the blanks with suitable phrases:**

1. Kalpana is taking part in an inter-school swimming competition. She has gone to bed early to be fresh her big day tomorrow.
2. Farman could not believe his eyes when his parents gifted him a puppy on his birthday.
3. Ankila said that she would drop in at our house this afternoon.
4. Aaron's face fell when he learned that he had not qualified for the cricket team.
5. Kanti's father announced to the family that they were going to Goa the very next day. It was comical to see everyone's eyes widen with surprise.

#### **E. Write the antonyms:-**

- |             |                   |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 1. Hide     | <u>reveal</u>     |
| 2. Bought   | <u>sold</u>       |
| 3. Few      | <u>many</u>       |
| 4. Familiar | <u>unfamiliar</u> |
| 5. Believe  | <u>disbelieve</u> |
| 6. Lower    | <u>upper</u>      |
| 7. Previous | <u>following</u>  |
| 8. Easy     | <u>difficult</u>  |
| 9. Clear    | <u>opaque</u>     |

➤ **Spelling:-**

**F.Circle the correctly spelt word:-**

1. a. ruffled                      b. ruflled
2. a. prosperose                b. prosperous
3. a. faltered                    b. falterred
4. a. request                    b. recquest
5. a. oponnent                 b. opponent
6. a. profesyonel              b. professional

**G.Circle the nouns of the common gender and underline those of the neuter:-**

1. boxer, gloves, mother, computer, town
2. grandfather, husband, cousin, wood, pen
3. boy, girl, teenager, sister, wife
4. book, princess, duchess, lord, ruler
5. wife, milk, actress, doctor, emperon

**H.Change the nouns within the brackets into possessive nouns.**

1. What is an ant's favourite medicine? (Ant)
2. What is your dog's name? I don't know, he won't tell me (dog)
3. What is a mermaid's favourite breakfast? (Mermaid)
4. Why is a bee's hair sticky? It uses a honeycomb (bee)
5. What is a demon's favourite drink? Demonade (demon)

**TOPIC:-MAKE ROOM FOR ELEPHANTS (Poem)**

**Comprehension**

**A. Answer these questions:-**

Q1:-What kind of a place is our world?

Ans:-Our world is a crowed place.

Q2:-Why do elephants take up space?

Ans:-Elephants take up space because they are very large animals.

Q3:-What is the child willing to do to make a difference in this crowded world?

Ans:-The child is willing to share his room and meal with a baby elephant.

Q4:-What will the child's father not mind? Why?

Ans:-The child's father would not mind sharing his garage with the baby elephant's mother because he is always very kind to the animals.

Q5:-'I wonder what our Mum would say'? Does the child think her/his mother would be happy or angry? Give reasons for your answers.

Ans:-The child thinks that his/her mother would be angry to keep the elephants in their house, as she would have to work a lot to feed them and to keep the house clean.

Q6:-What kind of poem is this? Did you enjoy it? Give a reason.

Ans:-The poem portrays love for elephants. I enjoyed the poem. It taught me a moral lesson, to be kind and compassionate towards animals.

➤ **Play with words:-**

**B.Add the suffixes to the words within the brackets.**

1. That was a wonderful (wonder) meal!

- 2) Shaheen's mother is a famous Painter (Paint|)
- 3) Dinesh is a very likely (like) person.
- 4) You can use mashed potato to thicken (thick) the soup.
- 5) Reena has bought a very colourful (colour) scarf
- 6) We spent a very enjoyable (enjoy) day at the beach.
- 3) Which is the closest (close) planet to the sun?
- 8) This yellow paint will brighten (bright) up your bedroom.
- 9) The African elephant is the largest (large) land animal.
- 10) It has been cloudy and windy all day.

## GRAMMAR FUN

**C) Replace the underlined words with pronouns.**

1. Elephants are very large animals. Elephants take up a lot of room.  
**They**
2. Neena and Rita are cousins. Neena and Rita are in the same class.  
**They**
3. The princess is very kind. The princess is very honest too.  
**She**
4. Father has bought tickets for Anna and me. Father will take Anna and me to the concert.  
**He** **Us**
5. Mrs. Dutt is my teacher. Mrs Dutt teaches me English. English is my favourite subject.  
**She** **It**
6. Booby and Mitu are sisters. Arijun is the youngest.  
**He**

**D.Tick ( ✓ )the correct pronouns:-**

1. Leela is happy. She has done well in her exams. (she/her)
2. Imran came home early because he was tired (him/he)
3. Mukul and Madhu said that they are busy today (they/them)
4. Today is my mother's birthday. We are going out to celebrate (we/us)
5. If you need some help, all you have to do is ask (yours/you)
6. The children are playing outside. Please take this tray of drinks to them. (They/them)

## LESSON-5

**TOPIC:-THE PRODIGAL SON**

➤ **Words to learn:-**

<b><u>Word</u></b>	<b><u>Meaning</u></b>
1. Debt	Money owed by one person to another.
2. Feast	an elaborate party.
3. Jealous	filled with envy.
4. Prodigal	one who spends too much.
5. Worthy	deserving

**Comprehension**

**A. Number these sentences in the correct order:**

Spending so freely, his gold was soon gone.	<u>5</u>
On day, he thought of his father who loved him	<u>7</u>
He gave half of his money to his younger son.	<u>2</u>
A rich farmer had two sons.	<u>1</u>
The younger son said good bye to his father and brother	<u>3</u>
In a foreign country, he spent his gold on clothes and presents.	<u>4</u>
Unhappy, he tried to earn money to buy food	<u>6</u>
The father was overjoyed to see his son.	<u>9</u>
The young man set off for home. He organized a feast to	<u>8</u>
Celebrate his son's return	<u>10</u>

**B. Answer these questions:-**

Q1:-What did the young Son ask his father to give him? Why?

Ans:-The younger son asked his father to give him half of his money so that he could go off and have a good time.

Q2:-How did the father respond and why?

Ans:-The father happily gave half of his money to his younger son because he loved him and did not like to see him unhappy.

Q3:-What did the younger son do with all riches?

Ans:-The younger son spent some of his gold on a large and splendid house. He bought clothes for himself and presents for his new friends. Oftenly, he would hold feasts and spend recklessly on good food, music and dancing.

Q4:-What did the father do when his son returned?

Ans:-The father was overjoyed to see his son back home and ran to meet him. He hugged and kissed him.

Q5:-Why did the elder son get angry with his father after his brother came home?

Ans:-The elder son got angry with his father when he came to know that a feast was being held to celebrate his younger brother's return, who had simply wasted his father's money whereas he had worked faithfully and got nothing in return.

Q6:-Why did the elder son change his mind?

Ans:-The elder son changed his mind because he understood his father's message of love and forgiveness.

**Play with words:-**

**D. What are these persons known as?**

A person who:-

1. Plays music	<u>Musician</u>
2. Acts in plays	<u>Actor</u>
3. Stitches clothes	<u>Tailor</u>
4. Designs clothes	<u>Architect</u>
5. Repairs cars	<u>Mechanic</u>
6. Writes for a newspaper	<u>Journalist</u>

**D. Complete the crossword using the clues:-**

**ACROSS:-**

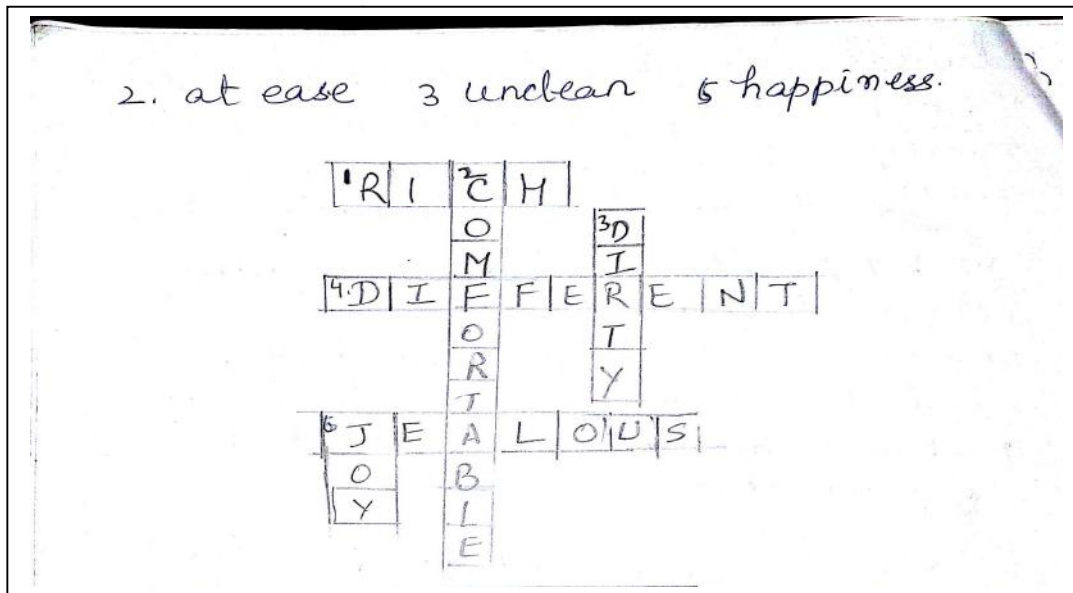
1. Wealthy                      4. not the same                      5. filled with envy

**DOWN:-**

2. At ease

3.unclean

6.happiness.



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### **Grammar Fun**

#### **D.Tick (✓) the correct pronouns:-**

1. This book belongs to me. It is (my/mine). ✓
2. Rizwan made this model. The hard work was all (him/his). ✓
3. Lia and Rustum live here. This house is (her/theirs). ✓
4. The little white kitten belongs to mary.It is (her/hers). ✓
5. My brother and I bought this toy. It is(us/ours) ✓

#### **H. Replace the underlined words with words from the box:-**

theirs mine ours yours his hers

1. This is the farmers' horse. The horse is his.
2. This is my dog. The dog is mine.
3. These are Farah and Sudip's bags. The bags are theirs.
4. This is our room. The room is ours.
5. Is this your pen? Is this pen yours
6. That is Helen's bicycle. That is his.



## English Grammar

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**Internal Assessment 1 (IA1) Unit I**

**LESSON: 1 TOPIC: SENTENCE**

Q. What is a sentence?

Ans. A sentence is a group of well-arranged words that makes complete sense. A sentence always begins with a capital letter and ends with a punctuation mark, e.g.:

1. I respect and obey my teachers.
2. It did not rain yesterday.
3. Who has broken the vase?
4. What a lovely doll it is!

### **KINDS OF SENTENCES**

Based on the meaning they convey there are four different kinds of sentences:

1. Assertive or Declarative Sentences.
2. Interrogative Sentences
3. Imperative Sentence
4. Exclamatory Sentences

1. **Assertive or Declarative Sentences**: These sentences simply state or declare something. They end with a full stop (.). These sentences are further divided into two categories:

(a) Affirmative      (b) Negative

Examples:

- i. Ranjan was a kind man. (Affirmative)
- ii. Ranjan was not a kind man. (Negative)
- iii. Ali is doing his home-work. (Affirmative)
- iv. Ali is not doing his home-work (Negative)

2. **Interrogative Sentences**: These sentences ask questions or make enquires. These sentences end with a question mark (?).

Examples:

- i. Where is your house?
- ii. Have you finished your work?
- iii. Does a lion eat grass?
- iv. Will he not mend his ways?

**3. Imperative Sentences:** The sentences which express a command, advice, request or proposal are called Imperative Sentences.

Examples:

1. Shut the door. (Command/order)
2. You should respect your parents. (Advice)
3. Please lend me a hundred rupees note. (Request)
4. Let us all pray for peace. (Proposal)

**4. Exclamatory Sentences:** The sentences which express sudden outburst of emotions such as joy, anger, grief, surprise, appreciation are called exclamatory sentences.

Examples:

- i. Hurrah! we have defeated the enemy.
- ii. Alas! The old man is dead.
- iii. What a beautiful painting!
- iv. Ah! What a lovely day it is.

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### Exercise-1

➤ Rearrange the following groups of words so as to make meaningful sentences. Put appropriate punctuation marks after them.

1. dirty I clothes wash with and soap water.
2. you how are now.
3. the opened watchman gate the
4. story horrible what a
5. going where you are

### Exercise-2

➤ Identify the kind of each of the following sentences and write whether they are assertive, interrogative, imperative or exclamatory.

1. They have invited us \_\_\_\_\_
2. Please write it down \_\_\_\_\_
3. Hush! The baby is asleep \_\_\_\_\_
4. They must not make a noise here. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Where are you going? \_\_\_\_\_
6. The girls are playing \_\_\_\_\_

### PARTS OF THE SENTENCE

A sentence has two parts:

- (1) The subject                      (2) The predicate

1. **The Subject** of a sentence may be a word or a group of words, about which something is said.

Examples:

- i. Alice lived in a wonderland
- ii. You and I will be friends forever.

2. **The Predicate:** The part of the sentence which says something about the subject is called a Predicate.

Examples:

- i. The children had a hearty laugh.
- ii. All the roses have wilted due to heat.

### Exercise-1

Identify the Subject and the Predicate in the following sentences:

1. Lovely flowers are blooming in the park.

**Subject:**

**Predicate:**

2. The king of Mewar was an extraordinary warrior.

**Subject:**

**Predicate:**

3. Abdul is his best companion

**Subject:**

**Predicate:**

4. Our school will reopen in March.

**Subject:**

**Predicate**

5. The children decided to go for a walk

**Subject:**

**Predicate:**

### LESSON:2

#### TOPIC: QUESTION TAGS

➤ Question tags are short questions at the end of statements:-

They are mainly used in speech when we want to:

- Confirm that something is true or not, or
- To encourage a reply from the person we are speaking to.

A positive statement is followed by a negative question tag.

Example:

- Salim is from Hyderabad, isn't he?
- Zuha can speak English, can't she?

A negative statement is followed by a positive question tag.

Example:

- It is not very hot, is it?
- He will not do it, will he?

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## TOPIC:QUESTION TAGS

### Exercise-1

Fill in the blanks with suitable question tags from the box:-

are you? Isn't he? Could they? Won't? Wasn't she?

1. He is very busy, \_\_\_\_\_.
2. She was quite happy to see you, \_\_\_\_\_
3. You will pass the exam, \_\_\_\_\_.
4. They couldn't do it, \_\_\_\_\_
5. You aren't a teacher, \_\_\_\_\_

## LESSON-3

### TOPIC:-PHRASES

A phrase is a group of words that makes sense, but only partly. It is a part of a sentence that does not contain a subject and a verb.

Examples:-

- They live in this city.
- She joined the team at the last moment.
- He came here in the evening.

### Exercise-1

1. Write 'P' for phrases and 'S' for sentences.

1. In the playground \_\_\_\_\_
2. To get a prize \_\_\_\_\_
3. The sun shone brightly \_\_\_\_\_
4. With a broken heart \_\_\_\_\_
5. The cat ran after the mouse \_\_\_\_\_

## Exercise-2

2. Fill in the blanks with phrase from the box.

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1. The old man was sitting \_\_\_\_\_
2. This is strictly \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The sun sets \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_ everyone had arrived.
5. He cleaned the car \_\_\_\_\_

after the journey , by six o'clock, between you and me, outside his house, in the west

## LESSON-4

### TOPIC;NOUN-NUMBER

On the basis of countability, nouns can be classified as:

- (a)Countable Nouns
- (b)Uncountable Nouns

**A. Countable Nouns:-**These are the nouns which can be counted.

#### Examples:-

Boy, book, buffalo, toy, doctor, hero .etc.

Countable nouns can be further divided into two groups:

- I. Singular
- II. Plural

I. Singular Nouns:-These are nouns that represent only one in number.

#### Example:

Lion, pen, chair, bulb

II. Plural nouns:-These are nouns that represent more than one in number.

#### Example:-

Pages, foxes, movies, bags.

**B. Uncountable nouns:-**Nouns of this category cannot be counted, therefore they are uncountable nouns.

Example:-

Hair, water, food, data, pride, work.

**Exercise-1**

➤ Write C for Countable or U for Uncountable nouns:-

- |  |       |
|--|-------|
| 1. Her <u>hair</u> looked silky        | _____ |
| 2. He lived in an old <u>house</u>     | _____ |
| 3. That <u>painting</u> is beautiful   | _____ |
| 4. A sudden noise scared me            | _____ |
| 5. I bought <u>milk</u> from the dairy | _____ |
| 6. I love my <u>work</u>               | _____ |

**Exercise-1**

➤ Write the plural form of these words.

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1. Bench	
2. Teacher	
3. Hero	
4. Body	
5. Wife	
6. Tomato	
7. Man	
8. Deer	
9. Boy	
10. Sheep	

**Internal Assessment 2      IA2      Unit II**

**DIALOGUE WRITING:-**

A dialogue is a conversation between two persons. The aim of dialogue writing is to enable to students to elaborate upon the given inputs in a grammatical correct and meaningful conversation.

**Example:**

Here is a conversation between a doctor a patient. The patient has a problem of severe stomach ache.

- Patient:-Good evening doctor!
- Doctor:-Good evening! What's your problem?
- Patient:-Doctor, I have a problem of severe stomach ache.
- Doctor:-I 'll give you medicine.
- Patient:-For how long?
- Doctor:-For 10 days come back if problem continues.
- Patient:-Anything else?
- Doctor: Stop taking junk food.
- Patient:-Thank you.

### Exercise-1

The following dialogue between a students and a teacher is incomplete. Complete the dialogue in any suitable way.

- Teacher:-Why are you late to school.
- Students:-I got up late.
- Teacher:-
- Students:

### LESSON NO:-2

#### TOPIC:-NOUN-GENDER

➤ On the basis of gender, nouns can be classified as:

1. Masculine
2. Feminine
3. Neuter
4. Common

1. Masculine Gender:-These are nouns denoting males. Examples-boy, king, dog, husband.
2. Feminine Gender:-These are nouns denoting females. Examples-queen, girl, bitch, wife.
3. Neuter Gender:-These nouns refer to non-living things that denote neither male nor female. Examples-pencil, chair, book, toy.
4. Common Gender:-Nouns that stand for either male or female are common gender.  
Examples:-cousin, doctor, teacher, guest.

### Exercise-1

➤ Change the gender of the following:-

1. Lion \_\_\_\_\_
2. Poet \_\_\_\_\_
3. Bull \_\_\_\_\_
4. Cock \_\_\_\_\_
5. Landlord \_\_\_\_\_



6. Nephew \_\_\_\_\_
7. Host \_\_\_\_\_
8. Uncle \_\_\_\_\_

## Exercise-2

➤ Circle the nouns of the common gender and underline those of the neuter gender.

1. Cousin father toy book girl
2. Tree pen teacher boy aunt
2. Baby cap glass ring horse
3. Wife city uncle guest pencil
4. Parent queen knife husband spoon

## LESSON NO:-3

### TOPIC:-PRONOUNS

The pronoun is a word that is used instead of a noun, which has already been mentioned.

Example:-

Rita is a small girl. She wears frocks. In this example, 'she' is the pronoun. Pronouns are used to make sentences simpler and shorter.

1. **Personal Pronouns**:-These pronouns are so called because they refer to the three persons
  - The speaker or the first person - I, we
  - The person spoken to or the-you second person.
  - The person spoken about or the third person-he, she, it, they.

## Exercise-1

Replace the underlined words with suitable pronouns.

1. Raman loves football, Raman plays football every day.
2. Suhail and Abid want to build a house. Suhail and Abid are saving money for the house.
3. Isha and Saira had gone to see the movie. Isha and Saira loved the movie.
4. My brother and I are the same age. My brother and I are twins.
5. My mother is very beautiful. My mother cooks delicious food.

**Possessive Pronoun**: Possessive pronouns are those pronouns that indicate possession or ownership.

Examples: mine, ours, yours, is, hers, theirs and it's.

➤ Complete the following sentence by choosing appropriate possessive pronouns.

Mine, his, hers, theirs, ours

- I. Aayan owns this camera. This is\_\_\_\_\_.
- II. This is our study room. The study room is\_\_\_\_\_.
- III. The garden belongs to them. The garden is\_\_\_\_\_.
- IV. This bag belongs to me. The bag is\_\_\_\_\_.
- V. Mrs Kapoor purchased a new scooty. The scooty is\_\_\_\_\_.

## Exercise-1

### Lesson no:-4

#### TOPIC:-PARAGRAPH WRITING

A paragraph is a group of sentences that together describe one idea. These sentences are linked or joined to each other.

#### **Rules of Paragraph Writing:-**

- Start a paragraph with sentence which tells you about the main idea of that paragraph.
- Then, say more on the 'main idea'. Give examples on the same.
- When you begin writing about a new idea, begin a new paragraph.
- You may give a title to a paragraph.

#### **Exercise:**

Write a paragraph on the importance of reading.

OR

Write a paragraph describing your favourite sport.

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## Science

### “Internal Assessment 1 (IA1) UNIT 1”

### LESSON 1---- THE FOOD WE EAT

#### Checkpoint (Pg no 10)

1. True
2. False: Foods rich in proteins are called body building foods.
3. False: Eating a lot of fat is not good for our health.
4. True

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#### Let us answer (Pg no 13)

- A.** 1. Carbohydrates    2. Fats    3. Body building foods    4. Roughage    5. Cooking  
**B.** 1. Nutrients    2. Carbohydrates    3. Bones and teeth    4. Preservatives  
**C.** pic 1 → d    pic 2 → c    pic 3 → b    pic 4 → a    (to be done on book)  
**D.** 1. Water    2. Rice    3. Vegetables    (to be done on book)  
**E.** 1. Fats    2. Iron    3. Roughage    4. Balanced diet    5. Drying

#### F. Short answers.

1. Why do we need food?

Ans. We need food to live a healthy life.

2. Carbohydrates are also called energy-giving foods. Why?

Ans. Carbohydrates are also called energy-giving foods because they provide energy to our body to do all the work.

3. How do vitamins and minerals help our body?

Ans. Vitamins and minerals help our body by protecting it from various diseases and by keeping it healthy.

4. What is the role of roughage in our food?

Ans. Roughage gives bulk to the food and helps the body to get rid of wastes from the body.

#### G. Answer these questions

1. Why are proteins especially important for children?

Ans. Proteins are especially important for children as they help their body to grow. Proteins are building blocks of a child's body. They help in the development of muscles, bones, skin and various organs in children. They also play an important role in the working and development of immune system.

2. Why is it important for us to eat fruits and vegetables?

Ans. It is important for us to eat fruits and vegetables because they contain vitamins and minerals. These nutrients protect our body from various diseases and keep us healthy.

3. Explain the importance of water for our body?

Ans. Water is an essential constituent of our body. It helps the body to digest food properly and to get rid of the undigested wastes. Water also helps to maintain the temperature of the body.

4. Why should food be cooked before we eat?

Ans. Before eating, food should be cooked in order to make it soft, tasty and easily digestible. Cooking also kills germs present in the food.

5. Name the different methods used to preserve food?

Ans. The different methods to preserve food are:-

- |                  |                         |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Refrigeration | 4. Canning and bottling |
| 2. Deep freezing | 5. Salting              |
| 3. Drying        | 6. Pickling             |

## LESSON 2----- MATERIALS FROM THE EARTH

### Important words

- |               |   |
|---------------|---|
| 1. Brittle    | easily breakable  |
| 2. China clay | porcelain   |
| 3. Firing     | baking of pottery in a kiln                                     |
| 4. Kiln       | oven where items like bricks, clay utensils, toys etc are baked |
| 5. Gems       | precious stones   |

### Lets answer

- |               |         |              |           |         |
|---------------|---------|--------------|-----------|---------|
| A. 1. Granite | 2. Coal | 3. Porcelain | 4. Copper | 5. Gold |
| B. 1-----b    | 2-----a | 3-----d      | 4-----e   | 5-----c |
| C. 1. Copper  | 2. Gold | 3. Aluminium |           |         |

### D. Stone

1. marble
2. coal
3. ruby
4. granite

### Metal

- iron
- copper
- aluminium
- gold

### E. Short answers

1. Why is granite used to make the tops of kitchen counters and stairs?

Ans. Granite is used to make the tops of kitchen counters and stairs because it is a very hard rock and does not wear out easily.

2. How is graphite used?

Ans. Graphite is used as lead in pencils. It is also used to make batteries.

3. How is glass made?

Ans. Glass is made by heating a mixture of sand (silica), lime and soda.

4. What are the uses of brass and bronze?

Ans. Brass is used to make utensils, locks and musical instruments. Bronze is used to make bells, coins, medals and parts of musical instruments.

**F. Answer these questions**

1. Differentiate between precious and semi precious stones. Give two examples of each.

Ans. Precious stones are rare and expensive whereas semi-precious stones are comparatively common and less expensive. Diamond and ruby are two examples of precious stones. Garnet and topaz are two examples of semi-precious stones.

2. How do we make pots from clay?

Ans. Clay is first moulded into various items. Then, the items are baked in an oven called kiln. Sometimes, pottery is painted or decorated and then covered with a polish.

3. What is a furnace? Write its importance.

Ans. A furnace is a huge oven which can be heated to a very high temperature. Furnace is important as metals can be melted in it.

4. Write three uses of glass?

Ans. The three uses of glass are:

1. Glass is used to make things such as window panes, bangles and mirrors.
2. It is used to make cooking vessels for ovens.
3. It is used to make electric bulbs and lenses for telescopes.

---

**Internal Assessment 2 (IA2) UNIT II**  
**LESSON 3----- SOIL**

**Checkpoint (Pg no 30)**

- |               |                            |         |            |
|---------------|----------------------------|---------|------------|
| 1. weathering | 2. both plants and animals | 3. Loam | 4. Topsoil |
|---------------|----------------------------|---------|------------|

**Let us answer**

- |           |   |  |
|-----------|---|--|
| <b>A.</b> | 1. Takes millions of years to form      | 4. Overgrazing                                 |
|           | 2. sand                                 | 5. Planting different crops at different times |
|           | 3. subsoil                              |  |
| <b>B.</b> | 1. Fungi                                | 4. Parent rock                                 |
|           | 2. sand                                 | 5. Erosion                                     |
|           | 3. loam                                 |  |
| <b>C.</b> | 1. false: silt is a part of soil        |  |
|           | 2. true                                 |  |
|           | 3. false: subsoil is not rich in humans |  |
|           | 4. true                                 |  |
-

#### D. Short answers

1. What is humus?

Ans. Humus is the most fertile layer of soil. It is made up of dead and decayed remains of plants and animals.

2. Name the three basic types of soil?

Ans. Sandy, clayey and loam are the three basic types of soil.

3. What is parent rock?

Ans. The bottom layer of the soil is called the parent rock. It contains small pieces of rocks.

4. How does deforestation cause soil erosion?

Ans. Deforestation lends the soil bare. The heat of the sun makes it dry and loose. Thus, causes soil erosion.

5. Why is afforestation important?

Ans. Afforestation is important as it prevents soil erosion.

#### E. Answer these.

1. How is soil formed?

Ans. Soil is formed by the process of weathering in which big rocks are broken down into fine particles by the continuous action of the sun, wind and water.

2. What is the difference between sandy soil and loam?

Ans.

##### **Sandy soil**

1. Sandy soil has a lot of sand and very little silt and clay.
2. It cannot hold water.
3. This soil is not very good for growing crops.

##### **Loam**

- Loam has the right mix of sand, clay and silt.  
It can hold water well.  
This soil is best for growing crops.

3. What is the importance of topsoil?

Ans. Topsoil is the most fertile layer of the soil. It gives nutrients to plants. Roots of most plants grow in the topsoil.

4. What is overgrazing and how does it cause soil erosion?

Ans. Eating up the grass in grasslands by the animals without allowing it to grow back fully is called overgrazing.

Overgrazing makes the soil bare and loose. So, it becomes easy for the wind and water to carry away the topsoil. This causes soil erosion.

5. How is terrace farming useful for preventing soil erosion? Explain.

Ans. In terrace farming, terraces or steps are cut into the sides of hills. Crops are planted on these terraces, which slow down the flow of rainwater. This saves the topsoil from being washed away. Thus, preventing soil erosion.

## LESSON 4----- STATES OF MATTER

### Checkpoint (Pg no 39)

1. False : Solids have a definite volume and a definite shape.
2. False : Molecules in solids are closely packed.
3. True
4. True

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### Lets answer.

- |                 |              |           |             |             |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| A. 1. Water     | 2. Solid     | 3. Water  | 4. Freezing | 5. Salt     |
| B. 1. Light     | 2. Molecules | 3. Matter | 4. Ice      | 5. Solution |
| C. 1. Molecules | 2. Gases     | 3. Gas    | 4. Solute   |             |

### D. Short answers

1. What is matter?

Ans. Anything that has weight and occupies space is called matter.

2. How can we say that air is matter?

Ans. Air has mass and occupies space. So, air is matter.

3. What are molecules?

Ans. Tiny particles that form a substance are called as molecules.

4. How is evaporation different from condensation?

Ans. Evaporation is a process by which a liquid changes to a gas whereas condensation is a process by which a gas changes to a liquid.

5. Why are sugar crystals not visible when mixed in water?

Ans. Sugar crystals are not visible when mixed in water because they get dissolved in it.

### E. Answer these questions

1. What are the differences between solids and liquids?

Ans.

#### SOLID

1. The molecules in solid are packed very closely.
2. Solids have a definite shape.
3. Its molecules cannot move freely.

#### LIQUID

- The molecules in a liquid are not packed very tightly.
- Liquids do not have a definite shape.
- Its molecules can slide over each other.

2. Explain how water can change from one state to another?

Ans. Water can be changed from one state to another by heating or by cooling it. Ice (solid) changes into water(liquid) on heating by the process of melting. When water is heated further, it gets converted into water



vapour (gas). This process is called evaporation. On cooling, water vapour changes into water again by the process of condensation.

3. We can make different things from aluminium. Why ?

Ans. On heating, aluminium melts. The melted aluminium can be transformed in any shape. That is why, different things can be made from it.

4. Explain the difference between a solute, a solvent and a solution.

Ans. **SOLUTE**

1. It has the capability to get dissolved in another substance.
2. It is usually present in smaller quantity in a solution.
3. It changes its state in solution.

4. For example, in a solution of sweet-water, sugar is the solute.

**SOLVENT**

- It has the capacity to dissolve other substances in it.
- It is usually present in greater quantity in a solution.
- It does not change its state in solution.

In a solution of sweet-water, water is the solvent.

**SOLUTION**

- It is a mixture of solute and solvent.
- It is a homogenous mixture & uniform throughout.
- The state of solution is usually the state in which the solvent is present.
- In a solution of sweet- water, sweet-water is the solution.

## LESSON 5 -----PLANTS: MAKING AND STORING FOOD

### Important terms

1. Lamina: The flat part of the leaf, leaf blade.
2. Starch: Stored form of glucose in plants.
3. Synthesis: Putting together
4. Mid rib: The main vein in the middle of the leaf.

### Checkpoint (Pg no 46)

1. Stomata
2. Green
3. Water and minerals
4. Photosynthesis

### Let us answer

- A. 1. Leaves    2. Lamina    3. Oxygen    4. Glucose    5. Mushroom  
B. 1. Mid-rib    2. Stomata    3. CO<sub>2</sub>    4. Plants    5. Oxygen

- C. 1. false: air enters leaves through stomata.  
2. false: leaves have a green substance called chlorophyll  
3. true  
4. false: the extra food made by plants is not always stored in their fruits  
5. false: animals depend on plants for oxygen

- D. 1. Veins    2. Chlorophyll    3. Glucose    4. Non-green plants    5. Carbon dioxide

### E. Short answers

1. What will you find on the underside of a leaf if you put it under a microscope?

Ans. Tiny pores called stomata can be seen on the underside of a leaf if we put it under a microscope.

2. What do green leaves need in order to make food?

Ans. In order to make food, green leaves need sunlight, carbon dioxide and water.

3. How do stomata help a plant?

Ans. Stomata helps a plant to breathe.

4. In what form is extra food stored in plants?

Ans. Extra food is stored in the form of starch in plants.

5. What do you mean by the term photosynthesis?

Ans. Photosynthesis is the process by which plants make their own food.

6. How do non-green plants get their food?

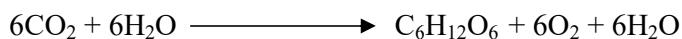
Ans. Non-green plants get their food from dead animals or plants.

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### F. Answer these questions.

1. How do green plants make their food?

Ans. Green plants make their food by the process of photosynthesis. In this process, the stomata present in the leaves take in carbon dioxide and the chlorophyll traps sunlight. Leaves use the energy in sunlight to change water and carbon dioxide into glucose. The plant uses this glucose as food.



2. How does a plant use its food?

Ans. A plant uses its food to grow and produce flowers, fruits, seeds and more leaves.

3. Explain the flow of energy in living things.

Ans. Sun is the ultimate source of energy. Green plants trap energy from the sunlight during photosynthesis to make food. This energy is passed on to humans and animals when they eat these plants. This is how energy flows from the sun to plants and then to animals and humans.

4. How do plants and animals depend on each other?

Ans. Plants and animals depend on each other in order to survive. Plants give food and oxygen to animals, and animals in turn provide carbon dioxide to plants, which they utilize in the process of photosynthesis.

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## Computer

### CHAPTER 1:- APPLICATION OF COMPUTERS

#### A) Fill in the blanks:-

- 1) Computers can be used to make cartoon films.
- 2) Teachers use computers to make reports cards.
- 3) Computers are used for playing games.
- 4) Computers are used in libraries to keep record of books.
- 5) Computers are used for booking railway tickets.

#### B) True/False:-

- |   |       |
|---|-------|
| 1) Computers are useful in defence services.          | True  |
| 2) Computers cannot be used as educational aid.       | False |
| 3) Students use computers for doing assignments only. | False |
| 4) Computers are used by doctors to diagnose disease. | True  |
| 5) Robots can be controlled by computers.             | True  |

#### C) Choose the correct option:-

- 1) Which one of the following tasks can be done by robots but not humans?  
a. Going inside active volcanoes      b. Cooking food  
c. Reading a book      d. Performing operations
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ use tiny cameras to look inside the human body for diagnosing disease.  
a. Engineers      b. Doctors      c. Architects      d. None of these
- 3) Using the \_\_\_\_\_ people can withdraw money at any time without having to go to the bank  
a. CCTV cameras      b. Robots      c. Automated teller machine      d. Satellites
- 4) Computers help \_\_\_\_\_ design buildings.  
a. Engineers      b. Architects      c. Dress designer      d. None of these
- 5) Computers are used in offices for  
a. Maintaining records      b. Typing & printing document  
c. Sending & receiving emails      d. All of these

#### Questions/ Answers

1. List two ways in which computers are used at banks.

Ans. Computers are used in banks

- a. for checking customer's account details
- b. for calculating interest

2. What are uses of computers in space technology?

Ans. In space technology, computers are used for making rockets, satellites and spaceships.

3. Mention two ways in which computers are used in the field of medicine.

Ans. In the field of medicine, computers are used

- a. for diagnosing diseases
- b. for maintain medical records.

4. Mention two tasks that can be done by robots.

- Ans.
- a. Robots help doctors perform operations.
  - b. Robots help explore other planets.

5. How are computers used in designing?

Ans. In the field of designing, computers play a vital role. Various softwares are used for designing buildings, clothes, cars etc. The examples of such softwares are CAD, Corel Draw, Poser etc.

## CHAPTER 2: INPUT AND OUTPUT DEVICES

### A. Fill in the blanks.

- 1. The output on paper is called the hard copy.
- 2. The microphone is used to record sound in computer.
- 3. A keyboard is used for typing data into the computer.
- 4. A joystick is used for playing computer games.
- 5. A keyboard is an input device.

### B. True/False

- 1. The VDU is an input device. False
- 2. The output on the monitor is called soft copy. True
- 3. Web cameras are used to listen to sound or music from computer. False
- 4. A projector gives output on a screen. True
- 5. The mouse is a pointing device. True

### C. Choose the correct option.

- 1. The output from a \_\_\_\_\_ is called the hard copy.  
a. Monitor    **b. Printer**    c. Both a and b    d. None of these
- 2. Which of these is not a pointing device?  
a. Joystick    b. Mouse    c. Light pen    **d. Keyboard**
- 3. Which of these is not an input device?  
**a. Speaker**    b. Microphone    c. Joystick    d. Light pen

4. Which of these is an audio input device?

- a. Speaker    **b. Microphone**    c. Joystick    d. None of these

5. Which of these is used for video chatting and video conferencing?

- a. Microphone    b. Digital camera    **c. Web camera**    d. None of these

### Questions/Answers

1. Name any two pointing devices.

Ans. Mouse and joystick are the two pointing devices.

2. What is the use of a scanner?

Ans. A scanner is used to scan text and pictures directly into the computer.

3. What is a joystick? How is it used?

Ans. A joystick is a pointing device. It is used for moving objects rapidly on the screen, usually while playing computer games.

4. Give the full form of VDU. Write its uses.

Ans. VDU stands for Visual Display Unit. It is used to display both text and graphics.

5. How is a digital camera different from a web camera?

Ans. Web camera is used for video chatting, whereas a digital camera is used to take still photographs in digital form.

## CHAPTER 3: MORE ABOUT WINDOWS 7

### A. Fill in the blanks.

1. You can access anything on your computer from the computer icon.
2. That image that you see when a computer is idle for a specified time is called a screen saver.
3. Windows Explorer is used to view and manage files and folders.
4. The Control Panel allows you to change the setting of your computer.
5. The wallpaper and the screen saver can be changed through the Personalization gallery.

### B. True/False

1. Libraries are collections of stored content of one type. True
2. You cannot create your own library. False
3. The Navigation pane displays files and folders. False
4. The small images on the desktop are called wallpapers. False
5. The Personalization gallery helps you change the wallpaper and the screen saver. True

### C. Choose the correct option.

1. The background image that you can see on the desktop is called

- a. **wallpaper**    b. screen saver    c. recycle bin    d. computer icon

2. You can change the wallpaper and the screen saver through

- a. desktop    b. personalization gallery    c. windows explorer    d. recycle bin

3. The libraries available on your computer include

- a. pictures    b. videos    c. documents    d. all of them

4. To rename a folder

- a. Select the folder and click the Rename option of the Organize menu.  
b. Right-click the folder and click Rename option of the Context menu.  
c. Select the folder and click F2.  
d. All of them

5. To delete a folder permanently, select it and press

- a. delete    b. Ctrl +delete    c. Alt +delete    4. Shift + delete

## Questions/Answers

Q1. What is the difference between copying a file and moving it?

Ans. Copying a file is placing it in another location, without removing it from its original location, whereas, moving a file is shifting it permanently from its original location to another location.

Q2. What is Windows Explorer?

Ans. Windows Explorer is a program that helps to view and manage files and folders.

Q3. How will you delete file or a folder in Recycle Bin?

Ans. To delete a file or a folder in Recycle Bin, follow these steps:

1. Open Recycle Bin by double-clicking on its icon on the desktop.
2. Select the file or folder to be deleted.
3. Right-click the file/folder and select the Delete option from the context menu.
4. A message box will appear.
5. Click Yes. The file/folder will be deleted.

Q4. How will you create a new folder 'Projects' in the D: drive?

Ans. To create a new folder 'Projects' in the D: drive, follow these steps:

1. Click the D: drive.
2. Click 'New Folder' on the toolbar.
3. A new folder will appear in the right pane of the screen with the folder name highlighted in the name box.
4. Type 'Projects' and press 'Enter'.

Q5. What is a desktop? Name any two icons on the desktop.

Ans. The first screen that appears after the windows software has loaded is called the desktop. The two icons on the desktop are 'Computer' and 'Recycle Bin'.

## Social Studies

### LESSON NO-1

#### TOPIC:-GLOBE AND MAPS

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#### **5. Answer the following questions:-**

A) What is a globe? Why is a globe not very useful?

Ans: A globe is a small, spherical model of the earth which shows the location of different continents, countries, oceans and Seas. A globe is not very useful because it is difficult to carry and all the places on the earth cannot be shown on it.

B) What are the different types of maps?

Ans:-The different types of maps are: Physical, Political and thematic.

C) Name the features that make up the language of a map.

Ans:-The features that make up the language of a map include direction, Scale, its legend or Key, and the colour and symbols used in it.

D) Write about the different colours used in a map.

Ans::The different colours used in a map are:-

- Blue: Water bodies e.g. Seas, rivers etc
- Brown:Hills,mountains and plateaus
- Yellow: Hot deserts
- White: Cold deserts, snow covered areas
- Green: Plains and lowlands.

E) Why are maps easier to handle compared to globes?

Ans: Maps are easier to handle as compared to globes because maps contain more details and are small and handy. They are also easier to carry from one place to another than globes.

#### **1) Fill in the blanks:-**

1. Ferdinand Magellan journey was the first one to prove that the earth is round.
2. A globe is a model of the earth.
3. The axis passes through the centre of the earth.
4. Maps are drawn with a symbol showing the north direction at the top of the page.
5. All maps are drawn to scale.

#### **2. Match the Columns:**

A

a) Political maps

B

show countries, cities



- |                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| b) Grids               | Squares              |
| c) Plains and lowlands | green in colour.     |
| d) Language of the map | colours and Symbols. |
| e) Mountains           | brown in colour      |

**3) Choose the correct answer:**

- a) Magellan's journey proved that the earth is round.  
 i) around 200 years ago    ii) around 500 years ago  
 iii) around 400 years ago    iv) around 100 years ago

Ans:-around 500 years ago

- b) A globe shows us the location of different  
 i) Continents    ii) countries    iii) Seas    iv) all of these

Ans:-All of these

- c) A drawing of the whole or part of the earth's surface on a flat surface is called  
 i) A Map    ii) A globe    iii) A scale    iv) An Atlas

Ans:-A Map

- d) Which is the most important component of a map:-  
 i) Directions    ii) Legend    iii) Colours    iv) Symbol

Ans:-Directions.

- e) On a map, water bodies are always shown in  
 i) Yellow    ii) Green    iii) Blue    iv) Dark Brown

Ans:-Blue

**4) Unscramble the letters to form correct words:-**

- a) An imaginary line passing through the centre of the earth(SIAX).  
AXIS

- b) A model of the earth (EGBOL)  
GLOBE

- c) Maps that show mountains, rivers, etc (YPHCLASIS SAMP)  
PHYSICAL MAPS

- d) Maps that show small areas Such as street, in detail (LANPS)  
PLANS

- e) A book of maps (STALA)  
ATLAS.

**LESSON NO-6**

**TOPIC:-THE CLIMATE OF INDIA**

**5) Answer the following questions:-**

- A) What are the factors determining the climate of a place?

Ans:-The factors determining the climate of a place are-location, temperature, rainfall, direction of the wind and distance from the equator.

- b) How does climate affect our lives?

Ans:-The climate has a great impact on the life of the people, the type of clothes they wear, the kind of food they eat and the types of crops that can be grown.

- c) Name the important Seasons in India?

Ans:-There are three main Season in India:-summer, monsoon and winter.

d) Describe the Summer Season.

Ans:-The Summer Season occurs between March and June. It gets very hot during these months May and June are the hottest months of the year. In summer, the days are longer than nights.

e) How does India receive rainfall?

Ans:-Moisture bearing winds (monsoon winds) blow from the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal towards the land. They cause rainfall in India.

### 1) Fill in the blanks:-

- Weather is the condition of the atmosphere at a certain place and time.
- The location of a place helps in determining its climate.
- Places near the Sea have a cooler climate than places away from the Sea.
- During Summer, the mountains are cooler than other areas.
- Tamil Nadu receives rainfall during the winter Season.

### 2) Match the Columns-

A	B
• Summer	March to June
• Loo	dry hot wind
• Monsoon	June to September
• Cyclones	Violent storms
• Winter	November to February

### 3) Choose the correct answer:-

- The climate of a place depends on its:
  - Location
  - Soil
  - Trees
  - Food
 Ans:-Location
- Towards the end of summer, the humidity.
  - Falls
  - rises
  - stay the same
  - None of these
 Ans: rises
- Which Season does agriculture greatly depend on?
  - Summer
  - winter
  - autumn
  - Monsoon
 Ans:-Monsoon
- Winter has shorter
  - Mornings
  - days
  - Nights
  - Evenings
 Ans:-Days
- Which Season is neither too hot nor too cold?
  - Winter
  - summer
  - spring
  - Monsoon
 Ans:-Spring

### 4) Unscramble the letters to form the correct words:-

- The hot Season (USMEMR): SUMMER
- The rainy Season (OSOMONN): MONSOON
- The cold Season (INTWRE): WINTER
- The Season of new leaves and flowers (PSRNIG): SPRING
- The Season just before winter (UATMUN): AUTUMN

### LESSON NO:-2

### TOPIC:-OUR COUNTRY & ITS NEIGHBOURS

### 5) Answer the following questions:-

- Name the six physical divisions of India.

Ans:-The six physical divisions of India are:-

1. The Northern Mountains
2. The Northern Plains
3. The Great Indian Desert
4. The Peninsular Plateau
5. The Coastal Plains
6. The Islands.

b) Why are the food crops grown in the northern plains?

Ans:-The food crops are grown in the northern plains because the land there is flat and fertile.

c)How many states and Union territories does India have?

Ans:-India has 29 states and 7 Union territories.

d) Why do we say that India has unity in diversity?

Ans:-People in India belong to different religions, tribes and races. They speak different languages and eat different foods. In spite of all these differences Indian people are united. This is why we say India has unity in diversity.

e)Name Indian neighbouring countries.

Ans:-India neighbouring countries are:-Pakistan, Afghanistan, Nepal, Bhutan, China, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Sri-Lanka and Maldives.

### 1) Fill in the blanks:-

1. India is located in the continent of Asia.
2. India is the Seventh largest country in the world.
3. The Himalayas form the northern border of India.
4. The islands in the Arabian Sea are called Lakshadweep island.
5. Sri Lanka and Maldives lie to the South of India.

### 2) Match the Columns:-

A	B
▪ Northern Plains	Located south of the northern mountains
▪ Desert	Dry Sandy area
▪ Andaman&Nicobar islands	Islands in the bay of Bengal
▪ Nepal	Country to the north of India
▪ New Delhi	Capital of India.

### 3) Choose the correct answer:-

a) The Second most populated country in the world is:

- i) India    ii) China    iii) South Africa    iv) Brazil    Ans:-India

b)The Bay of Bengal lies to india:-

- i) East    ii) west    iii) North West    iv) South    Ans:-East

c) The Great Indian Desert is also Known as the:-

i) Gobi Desert    ii) Sahara Desert    iii) Atacama Desert    iv) Thar Desert.    Ans:-Thar Desert

d)The southern most tip of peninsular India is at:-

i)Thiruvananthapuram    ii)Chennai    iii)Kanniya Kumari    iv)Bengaluru    Ans:-Kanniya Kumari

e)Which of these countries lies to India's west?

i) Bhutan    ii) Afghanistan    iii) Nepal    iv) Sri lanka    Ans:-Afghanistan

**4) Unscramble the letters to form the correct words:-**

a) The highest mountain range in the world (MLAYIASHA) -- HIMALAYAS

b)The name of a group of islands(PEEWDLAHAKS)-- LAKSHADWEEP

c) The offices of the government of India are based here.(WEN LHIED)-- NEW DELHI

d) India's neighbouring to the North West (AKSTPINA)-- PAKISTAN

e)A neighbour of India to the north(NCAHI)-- CHINA

**LESSON NO:-7**

**TOPIC:-OUR NATURAL RESOURCES -- FOREST & WILDLIFE**

**5) Answer the following questions:-**

a)Why are coal and petroleum non-renewable resources?

Ans:-Coal and petroleum are non-renewable resources because they are limited and get reduced in quantity as they are used.

b) What are forests? How are they useful to us?

Ans:-Forests are the large areas of land thickly covered with trees. Forests are useful to us in profound ways. They give out fresh oxygen, prevent soil erosion and improve the quality of soil. They also provide us with food fruits and vegetables.

c) What are evergreen forests?

Ans:-Evergreen forests are the forests that remain green throughout the year. These are dense forests found in areas with heavy rainfall. The trees in these forests are tall.

d)What are the problems caused by deforestation?

Ans:-Deforestation leads to many problems. It leads to soil erosion, floods and landslides. It results in less rainfall and less oxygen in the air. Many animals, birds and people lose their homes.

e) Why are wild life Sanctuaries set up by the government?

Ans:-Wild life Sanctuaries are set up the government to protect wild life.

**1) Fill in the blanks:-**

a) Natural resources can be divided into exhaustible and in-exhaustible resources.

b) Deciduous forests are also known as monsoon forests.

c) Thorny forests have very few trees.

d) Coniferous forests have tall, cone shaped trees.

e) Deforestation causes floods and landslides.

**2) Match the columns:-**

A	B
• Natural resource	found in nature
• Inexhaustible resources	renewable resources
• India	one fifth of land under forests

- Evergreen forests Green throughout the year
- Gir a national park

**3) Choose the correct answer-**

a) Air is

- A renewable resource
- A non renewable resource
- None of those

Ans:- A renewable resource

b) In deciduous forests trees shed their during:-

- Monsoon
- Spring
- Autumn
- The dry Season

Ans:- The dry Season

c) Keekar is a type of

- Coniferous tree
- Thorny tree
- Evergreen tree
- Thorny tree

Ans:- Thorny tree

d) A tree which grows in mangroves is:-

- Pine
- Teak
- Sundari
- Sheesham

Ans:- Sundari

e) Wildlife Sanctuaries have been created to protect:-

- Animals
- Birds
- Both of these
- People

Ans:- Both of these

**4) Unscramble the letters to form the correct words\_**

- A type of natural resource(XHAEUTISBLE):
- A type of tree found in desert areas(BULBA):
- Cutting of trees(EDOFERTSIATNO):
- A Programme to plant more trees(ANV HOATSAVM)
- A wildlife sanctuary in Assam(ANMSA):

EXHAUSTIBLE

BABUL

DEFORESTATION

VAN MAHOTSAVA

MANAS



## Urdu

مضمون : اردو  
موضوع : حمد  
یونٹ : اول  
جماعت : چہارم

الفاظ معنی

رضابی کتاب کے صفحہ نمبر (۷)

سوال / جواب

دو جہاں کا مالک کون ہے؟  
دو جہاں کا والی اللہ ہے۔

اس نظم میں اللہ کی کون کون سی صفات بتائی گئی ہیں؟  
اس نظم میں اللہ کے بہت سارے صفات بتائے گئے ہیں جسے اللہ کی بدولت پھر پیڑ پھر سبز ہے، پھولوں میں خوشیوں ہے، دریاؤں میں پانی بہتا ہے وغیرہ۔

اس نظم میں اللہ کے کون کون سے احسانات گنائے گئے ہیں؟  
اس نظم میں اللہ کے جو احسانات گنائے گئے ہیں وہ کچھ یوں ہیں۔ اللہ نے ہمارے لئے دنیا بنائی۔ اسی نے ہمیں بنایا۔ اسی کی بدولت ہم نے بولنا، سوچنا سیکھا۔ پھر ایک جہیز ہر اسی کے کرم کا سایہ ہے۔

موضوع: جاچا نیرو

الفاظ معنی  
نصابی کتاب کے صفحہ نمبر (۱۹)

سوال / جواب

• جاچا نیرو کون تھے؟  
جاچا نیرو ہندوستان کی جنگ آزادی کے بڑے رہنما اور  
ہندوستان کے پہلے وزیر اعظم تھے۔

• انگلستان میں جواہر لال نیرو نے کیا تعلیم حاصل کی؟  
انگلستان میں جواہر لال نیرو نے ٹری نیٹ کالج سے ڈگری  
حاصل کی اور قانون کی تعلیم حاصل کی۔

• جواہر لال نیرو نے جیل میں ریتے ہوئے کیا لکھا؟  
جواہر لال نیرو نے جیل میں ریتے ہوئے اپنی بیٹی کو  
خط لکھے اور اپنی آپ بیٹی بھی لکھی۔

• جواہر لال نیرو نے ملک بھڑی کیا خدمت کی؟  
جواہر لال نیرو نے ملک سے غریبیت اور بیماری دور  
کرنے کے لئے منصوبے بنائے، لکھا لوہا، مسز دوروں اور  
پچھڑے ہوئے طبقوں کی حالت سدھارنے کے لئے کوششیں کی

• بچوں کا دن لب اور کیوں منایا جاتا ہے؟  
بچوں کا دن ۱۲ نومبر کو منایا جاتا ہے کیونکہ



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- انگلستان میں جواہر لال نیرو نے کیا تعلیم حاصل کی؟  
انگلستان میں جواہر لال نیرو نے ٹری نی کالج سے ڈگری حاصل کی اور قانون کی تعلیم حاصل کی۔
- جواہر لال نیرو نے جیل میں رہتے ہوئے کیا لکھا؟  
جواہر لال نیرو نے جیل میں رہتے ہوئے اپنی بیٹی کو خط لکھے اور اپنی آپ بیٹی بھی لکھی۔
- جواہر لال نیرو نے ملک بھڑی کیا خدمت کی؟  
جواہر لال نیرو نے ملک سے غریب اور جمالت دور کرنے کے لئے منصوبے بنائے، لکھا لوں، مسز دوروں اور پچھڑے ہوئے طبقوں کی حالت سدھارنے کے لئے کوششیں کی۔
- بچوں کا دن لب اور کیوں منایا جاتا ہے؟  
بچوں کا دن ۱۲ نومبر کو منایا جاتا ہے کیونکہ



چاچا نیر و کوچوں سے بیت محبت تھی۔

واحد سے جمع اور جمع سے واحد بنائے۔

واحد جمع

قربانی قربانیاں

مقابلہ مقابلے

مائد مائدے

لڑائی لڑائیاں

تحریک تحریکات

مضروبہ مضروبے

طالب علم طلباء

دن دنوں

وطن وطنوں

بھول بھولوں

نیک نیکیاں

الفائدہ

آزاد قیدی

محنتی ست

ذہین بے خوف

خوں صورت بد صورت

بھلائی بُرائی

بدر ڈرپوں

موضوع: نادیدہ ببارت (حقیقی کہانیاں)  
مصنف: اردو ٹرائمر

یونٹ: اول

بیارے بنی اور کافر بڑھیا

شہر ملہ کی ایک گلی میں ایک بڑھیا کا گھر تھا۔ پیارے بنی کا بیان سے روز گزر ہوتا تھا۔ بڑھیا کافرہ تھی اس لیے گھر کا سارا کونکر کٹ آپ نے جسم اطیر پر پھینک دیتی تھی۔ ایک دن لیا ہوا کہ آپ وہاں سے گزرے تو کوئی کورا کر لٹ آپ نے جسم اطیر پر نہ گرا۔ آپ نے سوچا ضرور کوئی بات ہے۔ بڑھیا آج چھت پر بیٹھ ہے۔ کیس وہ بیمار تو ہیں۔ آپ نے دروازے پر دستک دی۔ اندر سے بڑھیا ضعیف آواز میں بولی "کون ہو؟" آپ نے فرمایا۔ "میں نے آج تم کو چھت پر بیٹھ دیکھا سمجھا کہ تم بیمار ہو۔ اب بتاؤ میں تمہاری کیا مدد کر سکتا ہوں؟" بڑھیا آپ نے حسن سلوک کو دیکھ کر بڑی متاثر ہوئی اور سمجھ گئی کہ ایسا شخص کبھی جھوٹ نہیں کہہ سکتا اور بڑھیا نے اسی روز اسلام قبول کیا۔

سوالات -

• بڑھیا آپ نے جسم اطیر پر لیا پھینک دیتی تھی؟  
بڑھیا آپ نے جسم اطیر پر کورا کر لٹ پھینک دیتی تھی۔

• ایک دن جب بڑھیا چھت پر بیٹھ تھی تو آپ نے لیا سوچا؟  
ایک دن جب بڑھیا چھت پر بیٹھ تھی تو آپ نے یہ سوچا کہ ضرور کوئی بات ہے۔ کیس بڑھیا بیمار تو ہیں ہے۔



بڑھیا کس چیر سے متاثر ہوئی ؟  
بڑھیا آپ نے حسن سلوک کو دیکھ کر متاثر ہوئی ۔

بڑھیا نے اسی روز کیا کیا ؟  
بڑھیا نے اسی روز اسلام قبول کیا ۔

معنی	حوادث
ان بن ہونا	ان بن ہونا
اپنا الو سیدھا کرنا	اپنا مطلب نکالنا
آسمان سر پیر	شور مچانا
اُلو بنانا	بے وقوف بنانا
آتش کا پیرکالہ	بہت چالاک
باغ باغ ہونا	بہت خوش ہونا
	نرم ہونا

یونٹ: دوم

موضوع :- بندر اور مگرچھ  
مضمون :- اردو

الفاظ معنی

نصابی کتاب کے صفحہ نمبر (۲۶)

سوال / جواب

• بڈے مگرچھ نے جوان مگرچھ کو کیا لانے کے لئے کہا؟  
بڈے مگرچھ نے جوان مگرچھ کو بندر کا دل لانے کے لئے کہا۔

• جوان مگرچھ نے بندر پکڑنے کی کیا ترکیب نکالی؟

جوان مگرچھ نے بندر کو آم کی لالچ دینے کی ترکیب نکالی۔ جوان مگرچھ نے سوچا کہ آم کا لالچ دیکر میں بندر کو پکڑ لوں گا۔

• بندر نے مگرچھ کو کیا دھوکا دیا؟

بندر نے مگرچھ کو یہ کہہ کر دھوکا دیا کہ ”وہ اپنا دل پیڑ پر ہی جھوڑ آیا ہے“

واحد	نوع
بندر	بنادر
کناہ	کنارے
باغ	باغات
دل	دلوں

مذکر	مؤنث
بندر	بندریا
مباپ	مالیہ
والد	والدہ
اونٹ	اونٹنی
راجہ	راجی
لوڑھا	لڑھیا

موضوع: استاد کا ادب

الفاظ، معنی  
رضائی کتاب کے صفحہ نمبر (۳۵)

سوال / جواب

• مامون کون تھا؟ وہ کیسا لڑکا تھا؟  
• مامون یارون رشید کا بیٹا تھا اور وہ بہت ہی شہزادتی لڑکا تھا۔



جب استاد پڑھانے کے لئے آیا تو مامون کہا، کُرتا تھا؟  
جب استاد پڑھانے کے لئے آیا تو مامون لھیلنے میں مصروف تھا۔

مامون نے استاد کی مار کیوں سیدھی لی؟  
استاد نے اسکی بولاٹی کے لئے اسے مارا تھا۔ مامون نے  
استاد کی مار سیدھی لی۔

اس سبق سے آپ کو کیا نصیحت ملتی ہے؟  
اس سبق سے ہمیں یہ نصیحت ملتی ہے کہ ہمیں استاد کا ادب کرنا  
چاہیئے۔

موضوع: بیٹے کے لیے پیار

الفاظ، معنی  
لفظ بانی کتاب کے صفحہ نمبر (۱۳۳)

سوال / جواب  
بابر کون تھا؟  
بابر شاہ مغل حکومت کا بانی تھا۔

بابر کی پریشانی کی کیا وجہ تھی؟  
بابر کی پریشانی کی وجہ اس کا بیٹا ہمایوں تھا جو بہت  
بیمار تھا۔

ہمایوں کیسے ٹھیک ہو گیا؟

جب بابر نے اللہ سے دعا مانگی کہ میرے بیٹے کی جان کے بدلے میری جان لے تو اللہ نے یہ دعا قبول کر لی اور ہمایوں ٹھیک ہو گیا۔

بابر نے اپنے بیٹے کو بچانے کے لئے کونسی قربانی دیدی؟

بابر نے اپنے بیٹے کو بچانے کے لئے اپنی جان کی قربانی دیدی۔

واحد جمع  
حکومت حکومتیں

بادشاہ بادشاہوں  
حکیم حکیموں

وید ویدوں

دربار درباریوں

قربان قربانیاں

خزانہ خزانیں

محتاج محتاجوں

طواف اطواف

پلنگ پلنگوں

الفاظ ضد

بادشاہ فقیر

بگڑنا سدھنا

قبول نا قبول

قیمتی سستی

محتاج غنی

یونٹ: دوم

مضمون: اردو گرامر  
موضوع: واحد جمع

واحد . آیت  
جمع . آیات

آفت . آفات

باغ . باغات

احسان . احسانات

حاجت . حاجات - حاجتیں

شکل . اشکال

سجدہ . سجدوں

صاحب . اصحاب

آواز . آوازیں

خط . خطوط



یونٹ: دوم

مضمون: اُردو کٹر اٹھس  
موضوع: نشاط باغ

نشاط باغ کشمیر کی حسین چیل ڈل کے مشرقی کنارے پر واقع

ہے۔ یہ جگہ سرینگر سے ۱۰ کلومیٹر دور ہے۔ اس باغ کو مغل شہنشاہ

شاہ جہاں نے وزیر اعظم آصف خان نے بنوایا تھا۔ اس باغ کے

چاروں طرف تختہ دیوار ہے۔

نشاط باغ کو درجوں میں بنایا گیا ہے۔ ہر درجے میں

عالیشان نظارے، فوارے، آبشار، پھولوں کی کھادیاں اور پینار کے

درخت بڑے دلکش انداز میں لگے ہوئے ہیں۔ بہار اور گرمائی

موسم میں دیس اور بدیس سے سیلانی لوگ یہاں آکر لطف

اُٹھاتے ہیں۔ سکولوں اور طالب علموں کا تانتا بندھا رہتا ہے۔

اس باغ کی ساخت اور خوبھورتی کو دیکھ کر بیتہ چلتا ہے کہ

مغل بادشاہوں کو مناظر قدرت کے ساتھ کس قدر لگاؤ تھا۔

## عملی کام

نشاط باغ کے عالیشان نظاروں کی تصاویر  
جمع کر کے خوبصورت انداز سے چارٹ پر  
تصویریں لپیٹی جائیں۔

CLASS : 4<sup>th</sup>

SUB : ISLAMİYAT

سبق نمبر "۱"

حمد

خدا کی قدرت

معنی

چیز

دانا کی

دنیا

طرف

لفظ

شی

حکمت

سنسار

سو

سوالات

پر چیز میں کس کی قدرت ہے ؟

پر چیز میں اللہ کی قدرت ہے ۔

کس کی پر بات میں حکمت ہے ؟

اللہ تعالیٰ کی پر بات میں حکمت ہے ۔

سوال سورج، چاند، ستارے کس کے سیارے قائم  
ہیں؟

جواب سورج، چاند، ستارے اللہ تعالیٰ کے سیارے  
قائم ہیں۔

سبق نمبر ۲ " دل کا اُجالا نام محمد ﷺ

سوالات

۱۔ نام محمدؐ کس چیز کا اُجالا ہے ؟

ب۔ نام محمدؐ دل کا اُجالا ہے ۔

۲۔ کس کا نام ہر شے پر لکھا ہے ؟

ب۔ حضرت محمدؐ کا نام ہر شے پر لکھا ہے ۔

۳۔ شاعر کی آرزو کیا ہے ؟

اب۔ شاعر کی آرزو یہ ہے کہ اُن کے دل میں نام محمدؐ سما جائے ۔

کلمہ استغفار

سبق نمبر "۳"

Learn fifth Kalimah with  
Translation



سبق نمبر ۴۰ > اپنی معلومات

ساری خوبیاں کس کے لئے ہیں؟

اللہ تعالیٰ کے لئے۔

کون پر عیب سے پاک ہے؟

اللہ تعالیٰ پر عیب سے پاک ہے۔

ہمارے بنی محمد ﷺ کی عمر شریف کتنی تھی؟

۶۳ سال

ہمارے بنی محمد ﷺ کا وصال کب ہوا؟

۱۲ ربیع الاول شریف ۱۱ کو۔

ہمارے بنی محمد ﷺ کی بارگاہ میں صبح و شام کتنے

فرشتے آتے ہیں؟

۵۰ / یزاد فرشتے صبح ۵۰ / یزاد فرشتے شام

کو آتے ہیں۔



سوال ۶ ہمارے نبی ﷺ کی بارگاہ میں فرشتے کس لئے حاضر ہوتے ہیں ؟

جواب زیارت کے لئے آتے ہیں اور صلوٰۃ و سلام پیش کرتے ہیں۔

سوال ۷ ایک فرشتہ کو کتنی بار زیارت کا موقع ملتا ہے ؟

جواب صرف ایک بار۔ دو بارہ زیارت کا موقع نہیں ملتا

سوال ۸ چار مشہور صحابہ کے نام بتائیے ؟

جواب ۱۔ حضرت ابوبکر صدیق رضی اللہ عنہ  
۲۔ حضرت عمر فاروق رضی اللہ عنہ  
۳۔ حضرت عثمان غنی رضی اللہ عنہ  
۴۔ حضرت علی شیر خوار رضی اللہ عنہ۔

سوال ۹ چار مشہور کتابوں کے نام بتائیے ؟

جواب ۱۔ توریت ۲۔ زبور ۳۔ انجیل ۴۔ قرآن مجید۔

سوال ۱۰ تورات کس پر نازل ہوئی ؟

جواب حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام پر۔

ذبور کس پر نازل ہوئی؟

حضرت داؤد علیہ السلام پر۔

انجیل کس پر نازل ہوئی؟

حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام پر۔

قرآن مجید کس پر نازل ہوا؟

ہمارے بنی حضرت محمد مصطفیٰ ﷺ پر۔

ہر مسلمان کو کتنی چیزوں پر ایمان لانا ضروری ہے؟

سات چیزوں پر جن کا ذکر ایمان مفصل میں ہے۔

فرشتے کیا چیز ہیں؟

فرشتے انسان کی طرح ایک مخلوق ہیں اللہ تعالیٰ نے

فرشتوں کو نور سے پیدا کیا ہے۔

انسانوں میں اللہ تعالیٰ نے سب سے پہلے کس کو پیدا کیا؟

پوچھو جواب حضرت آدم علیہ السلام کو۔

سوال حضرت آدم علیہ السلام کو اللہ تعالیٰ نے کس چیز سے پیدا کیا؟

جواب مٹی سے۔

سوال ابو البشر کس بنی کا لقب ہے؟

جواب حضرت آدم علیہ السلام کا۔

سوال حضرت آدمؑ دنیا میں تشریف لانے سے پہلے کیاں رہتے تھے؟

جواب جنت میں۔

سوال حضرت آدمؑ کی بیوی کا نام کیا ہے؟

جواب حضرت حوا رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا۔

سوال حضرت آدمؑ کو کتنی زبانوں کا علم تھا؟

جواب سات لکھ زبانوں کا۔

سوال سب سے افضل صحابی کا نام بتائیے؟

جواب حضرت ابوبکر صدیق رضی اللہ عنہ۔

پیارے بنیٰ نے یہ کسے بارے میں فرمایا کہ انکی نیکیاں اتنی ہیں  
جتنے آسمان کے تارے ؟

حضرت محمد رضی اللہ عنہ کے بارے میں فرمایا -

کون سے فرشتے جیسا کرتے تھے ؟

حضرت عثمان غنی رضی اللہ عنہ سے -

اس صحابی کا نام بتائیے جنہیں ہلم کا دروازہ کیا جاتا ہے ؟

حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہ -

مسواک کی فضیلت بیان کیجئے ؟

پیارے بنیٰ علیہ السلام نے فرمایا، جو نماز مسواک کرے پڑھی جائے  
وہ اس نماز سے جو بغیر مسواک کے پڑھی گئی ستر گنا افضل ہے۔

سورج نکلنے وقت کتنی دیر نماز پڑھنا منع ہے ؟

بیس منٹ -

سورج ڈھلنے کے بعد کون سی نماز پڑھی جاتی ہے ؟

ظہر کی نماز -

عصر اور مغرب کے درمیان کون سی نماز منع ہے ؟

نماز نفل -



جمعہ کے دن فرشتے کیاں کھڑے ہوتے ہیں؟

سوال

مسجد کے دروازے پر۔

جواب

جمعہ کے دن فرشتے کس کے نام پکھتے ہیں؟

سوال

نمازیوں کے نام۔

جواب



”تین سوریش“

سبق نمبر ”۵“ سورۃ فیل ”فریش“ ماعون

Learn Surah feel, Qurain and  
Ma'oon with 'Tajweed'  
(Correct Pronunciation)

سبق نمبر "۶" ایمان مجمل و ایمان مفصل

67

Learn Emaani - Mujamal &  
Emaani Mufasal with  
Translation.

سوالات

(۱) ایمان مجمل کا تہ جہ شناختی؟

Learn on Book.

ج

(۲) ایمان مفصل شناختی؟

Learn on Book

ج

ج

ج

ج

۳۔ ملہاں کو کتنی بالوں پر ایمان لانا ضروری ہے؟

ج۔ ملہاں کو ساٹھ بالوں پر ایمان لانا ضروری ہے۔

سبق نمبر ۱ پیارے نبی ﷺ کا پیارا بچپن

### سوالات

بچے آپ کو کھیلنے کے لئے بلاتے تو آپ کیا فرماتے ؟  
بچے آپ کو کھیلنے کے لئے بلاتے تو آپ فرماتے کہ میں  
کھیلنے کے لئے پیدا نہیں کیا گیا ہوں۔

آپ ہمیشہ کیوں دائینی جانب سے دودھ پیتے تھے ؟  
آپ ہمیشہ دائینی جانب سے دودھ پیتے تھے کیونکہ  
بائیں جانب دوسرے شریک بھائی کا حصہ تھا۔  
آپ کو بچپن سے لوگ کیا کہتے تھے ؟

آپ کو بچپن ہی سے صادق اور امین کہتے تھے ۔  
ابو طالب نے آپ کے بارے میں کیا کہا ؟

ابو طالب نے آپ کے بارے میں یہ کہا کہ میں نے حضرت  
محمد ﷺ کو بھی جھوٹ بولتے ہوئے نہیں دیکھا۔ جب بھی بولتے



سبق نمبر ۸ ' بچوں سے پیار ۔

Do reading of Lesson no. 8

سبق نمبر "۹" احادیث رسول ﷺ

پیارے بچے کی پیاری باتیں -

مشق

سورہ لیس کس کا حل ہے ؟  
سورہ لیس قرآن مجید کا حل ہے -

نماز کی کبھی کیا ہے ؟  
نماز کی کبھی طہارت ہے -

نماز کس کا چراغ ہے ؟  
نماز فقیر کا چراغ ہے

کون جنت کی خوشبو پائے گا -  
ہاں باپ کا نامرمان جنت کی خوشبو نہیں پائے گا -

کس کے لئے ہلاکت ہے -

جو لوگوں کو ہمنامے کے لئے جھوٹ بولے اُس کے لئے  
ہلاکت ہے -

نیچے دیئے گئے الفاظ میں سے مناسب لفظ چن کر خالی جگہ پُر کرو۔

چراغ، تحفہ، افضل، سورۃ الہین، تعظیم

۱۔ قرآن کا دل سورۃ الہین ہے۔

۲۔ نماز فجر کا چراغ ہے۔

۳۔ جماعت کی نماز تنہا نماز پڑھنے سے ۲۷/۱۰۰ افضل ہے۔

۴۔ آپس میں ایک دوسرے کو تحفہ دینا کرو اس سے محبت بڑھتی ہے۔

۵۔ جس نے میمان کی تعظیم کی وہ میرے ساتھ جنت میں ہوگا۔

مسبق نمبر ۱۰، خلیفہ اول امیر المومنین حضرت ابوبکر صدیق رضی اللہ عنہ

خلیفہ : جانشین نائب  
صدیق : سچا  
سلوک : نیکی برتاؤ  
وصال : انتقال ملنا ملاپ

### سوالات

مردوں میں سب سے پہلے کون ایمان لائے ؟  
مردوں میں سب سے پہلے حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ ایمان لائے۔  
نبیوں کے بعد لوگوں میں سب سے افضل کون ہیں ؟  
نبیوں کے بعد لوگوں میں سب سے افضل حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ ہیں۔

حضرت ابوبکر رضی اللہ عنہ کا لقب کیا ہے ؟  
حضرت ابوبکر رضی اللہ عنہ کا لقب صدیق اکبر ہے۔  
پیارے نبیؐ کے سب سے پہلے خلیفہ کون ہیں۔

نچے دیئے گئے الفاظ میں سے مناسب لفظ چن کر خالی جگہ

جِراغ، تحفہ، افضل، سورۃ الہین، تعظیم

۱. قرآن کا دل سورۃ الہین ہے۔

۲. نمازِ فقیر کا جِراغ ہے۔

۳. جماعت کی نماز تنہا نماز پڑھنے سے ۲۷/درجہ افضل۔

۴. آپس میں ایک دوسرے کو تحفہ دیا کرو اس سے

محبت بڑھتی ہے۔

۵. جس نے مہمان کی تعظیم کی وہ میرے ساتھ جنت میں ہوگا۔



سبق نمبر ۱۰ : خلیفہ اول امیر المومنین حضرت ابوبکر صدیق رضی اللہ عنہ

خلیفہ : جانشین نائب  
صدیق : سچا  
سلوک : نیکی برتاؤ  
وصال : انتقال ملنا ملاپ

سوالات

مردوں میں سب سے پہلے کون ایمان لائے ؟  
مردوں میں سب سے پہلے حضرت ابوبکر صدیق رضی اللہ عنہ ایمان لائے ۔  
نبیوں کے بعد لوگوں میں سب سے افضل کون ہیں ؟  
نبیوں کے بعد لوگوں میں سب سے افضل حضرت ابوبکر صدیق رضی اللہ عنہ ہیں ۔

حضرت ابوبکر رضی اللہ عنہ کا لقب کیا ہے ؟  
حضرت ابوبکر رضی اللہ عنہ کا لقب صدیق اکبر ہے ۔  
پیارے نبی کے سب سے پہلے خلیفہ کون ہیں ۔

جواب: پیارے نبیؐ کے سب سے پہلے خلیفہ حضرت ابو بکر صدیق رضی اللہ عنہ ہیں۔

سوال: آپؐ نے کتنے دن تخت خلافت کو زینت بخشی؟

جواب: آپؐ نے دو سال تین ماہ اور گیارہ دن خلافت کو زینت بخشی۔

سوال: پیارے نبیؐ کی امت میں سب سے پہلے جنت میں کون داخل ہوئے۔

جواب: پیارے نبیؐ کی امت میں سب سے پہلے جنت میں حضرت ابو بکر صدیق رضی اللہ عنہ داخل ہوئے۔

سوال: آپؐ کا مزار مبارک کیاں ہے؟

جواب: آپؐ کا مزار مبارک آپؐ کے پہلو میں ہے۔

سوال: آپؐ کی ہجر شریف کتنی ہوئی؟

جواب: آپؐ کی ہجر شریف ۶۳ سال ہوئی۔

واحد لکھ - سجدہ - آیت - سورت - قرآن

فکر و - صبح - رکعت



سبق نمبر ۱۱ 'خلیفہ دوم' امیر المومنین حضرت فاروق اعظم رضی اللہ عنہ

معنی یاد کیجئے: پیوٹ : جوڑ

دورِ خلافت : خلافت کا زمانہ  
عائشان : بڑی شان والے شہنشاہ  
سزا سننا : خوف سے کانپ جانا  
سلطنت : حکومت

### سوالات

- ۱۔ حضرت عمر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کا لقب کیا ہے؟
- ۲۔ حضرت عمرؓ کا لقب فاروق اعظم ہے۔
- ۳۔ یہ لقب آپ کو کس نے دیا؟
- ۴۔ فاروق اعظم کا لقب دربارِ رسالت سے آپؐ کو کھایا۔
- ۵۔ آپؐ کو کس نے شہید کیا؟
- ۶۔ آپؐ کو ابو لؤلؤ فیروز مجوسی نے شہید کیا۔
- ۷۔ مزار مبارک کہاں ہے؟
- ۸۔ آپؐ کا مزار مبارک کنبد خضریٰ میں ہے۔

خالی جگہوں کو مناسب الفاظ سے پُر کیجئے۔

آپ کے کلمہ پڑھنے سے بچے لوگ پچھپ۔ پچھپ۔  
کر نماز پڑھا کرتے تھے۔

اسلامی سلطنت کا حیرت۔ بہت بھیل گیا۔

لیاس میں پیوینڈ۔ گانا پسند کرتے تھے۔

رعایا کی خبر گیری کے لئے والوں کو کشت  
لگایا کرتے تھے۔



سبق نمبر ۱۲، خلیفہ سوم  
امیر المؤمنین حضرت عثمان غنی رضی اللہ عنہ

### مشق

یکے بعد دیگرے ؛ ایکے بعد دوسرے

تن ؛ بدن

صابر ؛ صبر کرنے والے

### سوالات

وال حضرت عثمان غنیؓ کو ذوالنورین کیوں کہا جاتا ہے؟

ب حضرت عثمان غنیؓ کو ذوالنورین اسلئے کہا جاتا ہے کیوں کہ

پیارے بنی امی دو شہزادیوں کا نکاح حضرت عثمان غنیؓ سے ہوا۔

لال حضرت عثمان غنیؓ کی تاریخ شہادت کیا ہے؟

ب حضرت عثمان غنیؓ کی تاریخ شہادت ۱۸/ذی الحجہ ۳۵ھ

مطابق ۱۷/جون ۶۵ء کو ہے۔

وال آپؓ کا مراد مبارک کیا ہے؟

ب آپؓ کا مراد مبارک جنت البقیع میں ہے۔

سوال آپ کی عمر شریف کتنی ہوئی ؟

جواب آپ نے کی عمر شریف ۸۲ سال ہوئی ۔



CLASS : 4<sup>th</sup>

SUB : ARABIC

(صفہ نمبر ۹)

الذمہ کی الاول

( Exercise )

تَمَرِّينَ

مَا هَذَا ؟

هَذَا سِرِيرٌ -

مَا هَذَا ؟

هَذَا مَكْتَبٌ -

مَا هَذَا ؟

هَذَا بَابٌ -

مَا هَذَا ؟

هَذَا كِتَابٌ -

مَا هَذَا ؟

هَذَا أُذُنٌ -

مَا هَذَا ؟

هَذَا أَنْفٌ -



أَهْدَايَيْتَ ؟

نَعَمْ هَدَايَيْتَ .

أَهَذَا قَمِيصٌ ؟

نَعَمْ هَذَا قَمِيصٌ .

أَهَذَا نَجْمٌ ؟

نَعَمْ هَذَا نَجْمٌ .



حیوانات البفة

(3)

Domestic animals

Donkey

گدھا

خمار

Horse

گھوڑا

حصان

Buffalo

جامؤش بھیس

Camel

اونٹ

بکمل

Dog

کٲا

کلب

Cat

بلی

قط

Learn

domestic animals.

(4)

Learn Surah. edn-ras k Al-Isa.

Nazinah Quran

Surah- Al- Adiyat , Al- Bariah.

(صفہ نمبر ۱۱)

5

اقْرَأْ وَ اُكْتُبْ

هَذَا مَلَكٌ

هَذَا مَسْجِدٌ

هَذَا قَلَمٌ

هَذَا سُرِيرٌ

② حیوانات بریہ

Wild Animals

Lion

شیر

اَسَدٌ

Wolf

جیریا

ذئب

fox

لومڑی

ثعلب

Monkey

بندر

قِرَدٌ

Elephant

پانچھی

فیل

Rabbit

خرگوش

اَرْنَبٌ بَرِّی

Learn Wild Animals.

- ⇒ Learn Surah Al-Inshar, Al-Masad.
- ⇒ Nazimah Quran.
- ⇒ Surah Al-Takathur, Al-Asr.



Sub:-  
KASHMIRI  
CLASS  
4<sup>th</sup>

جماعت: ثورم

سبق نمبر: (۱)

عنوان :- دُعا

مشق

FreeBook

۱) لفظ معنی بیکوٹ ٹک بکسی پہنچے

۲) اچھی جوابی دیو (سا) نشانے؟

شریحہ خدا عباسی منگان:

زان ، لغرت ، لول ، پیدن

۳) مینال دُجھتہ رلاؤ و اکھرتہ بناؤ و لفظ؟

۱) شلنے = شانے -

۲) پا + نہ = پانے -

۳) با + نہ = بانے -

۴) تھا + نہ = تھانے -

۵) وا + نہ = وانے -

۶) دا + نہ = دانے -

۷) خالی جایی منتر بیکو مناسب حروف؟

۱) ت + ل + ر + ا + و + ۱ + ۵ = زلر ویا -

۲) تھو + ل + ر + ا + و + ۱ + ۵ = تھو لرا ویا -

۳) و + و + گ + ن + ا + و + ۱ + ۵ = و و گنا ویا -

۴) م + شی + ک + ا + و + ۱ + ۵ = مٹکا ویا -

۵) با + آ + گ + ر + و + ۱ + ۵ = با آ گ ر ویا -

سبق نمبر: (۲)

عنوان: امانت داری

مشق

(۱) لفظ معنی پہلو لوٹ ٹکسی پیٹھ (From Book pg ۵۹)  
(۲) جواب پہلو؟

۱) مسلمان ہند گوڈ نیٹک خلیفہ کی اوسی؟  
۲) مسلمان ہند گوڈ نیٹک خلیفہ اوسی حضرت ابو بکر صدیقؓ  
(۲) حضرت ابو بکر صدیقؓ صاحبی کنار اوسی بیت المال منتر  
وظیفہ تران؟

۳) حضرت ابو بکر صدیقؓ صاحبی اوسی بیت المال منتر اور مولو  
وظیفہ تران کنار کہ خلیفہ مقرر سپرد پستہ آو نہ تھی  
پنہ باپتھہ کام کار کرٹک موقعہ۔

۴) حضرت ابو بکر صدیقؓ کنار آو نہ تھی بیت المال منتر مدیر  
۵) حضرت ابو بکر صدیقؓ آو نہ تھی اور مولو بیت المال منتر مدیر  
کنار نہ تھی فرمو "بیت المال چھنہ تینہ باپتھہ - نہ تھی  
مسلمان ہند امانت"

۶) حضرت ابو بکر صدیقؓ منتر گرو اجینہ لکھی پوٹھی اوسی  
مدیر مولو آو نہ تھی؟

(ج) حضرت ابو بکر صدیقؓ سہتر گروا جینہ اوسی گر خرچہ  
سہتر لینہ پوئسہ پچھو مت تہہ پوئسہ اوسی  
تھو مدر پیر موڈی اینہ نوومت -

(ک) حضرت ابو بکر صدیقؓ یٹاز لرزو و ظہنی سہ رقم کم یتہ  
مدر پیر موڈی پینہ آمت اوسی ؟

ج حضرت ابو بکر صدیقؓ لرزو واپو ظہنی سہ رقم کم یتہ  
مدر پیر موڈی پینہ آمت اوسی تلیاز تہہ فرمو "ا سہ  
چھہ تہہ پوئسہ وراے تہہ گر چلان" -

س (م) مثال و چھتہ بناو وٹو لفظ:

(۱) گاری وول = گارو و جینہ

(۲) آس وول = آسی و جینہ

(۳) گارن وول = گارن و جینہ

(۴) رچھنی وول = رچھنی و جینہ

س (م) مثال و چھتہ لیکو دہہ آمتی لفظی پندرہ متفاد؟

لفظ	متفاد	لفظ	متفاد
(۱) بروئہ	یتہ	(۵) ودور	نسر و پلہ
(۲) کم	زیاد	(۶) ودن	ا سی
(۳) میوٹہ	موڈر	(۷) ژھوٹ	زیوٹہ
(۴) دعوہ	راٹہ	(۸) لوکٹ	بوڈ

کسی (جملہ) اُد رلاوتہ لُرد مجملہ مکمل ؟

۱۱ حضرت ابو بکر صدیقؓ چھ مسلمانن پندی گورد نلر خلیفہ -

۱۲ حضرت عمرؓ چھ مسلمانن پندی د قسیم خلیفہ -

۱۳ حضرت علیؓ چھ مسلمانن پندی زورم خلیفہ -

۱۴ حضرت عثمانؓ چھ مسلمانن پندی ترسیم خلیفہ -

سبق نمبر :-

عنوان :- شور

مشق

کسی لفظ معنی پیکونوٹ بکس پیٹھ  
کسی (جواب) پیکو !

۱) شور پستی کیا اثر چھ د لس پیٹھ پیوان ؟

ج شور پستی چھ د لک سلون راوان -

۲) تعویہ چھا شور خوشی کران کینہ کھران ؟

ج نہ ا سہ چھ شور کھران -

۳) کتہ کتہ جابہ چھ زیاد شور آسان ؟

ج باز دن، مائی، بسی ارن، کارخانن، کلاسلاؤمن، بیشتر جابن

چھ زیاد شور آسان -



- (ا) ریڈیو سی گزہ نہ آواز تھنر تھاؤڈی!
- (ج) ریڈیو سی گزہ نہ اچو موجب آواز تھنر تھاؤڈی بکلیار اچہ
- سیتی چھہ ہمسائی، رازاواتان بیہ ماحولسی منتر شور پٹران -
- (سٹی) ٹھپکھ بیانیسی سید سیود دیو (س) نشانہ نہ غلط بیانیسی سید نہ
- دیو (x) نشانہ (س) نشانہ واک بیان نیکھو نوٹ کلسی پیٹھہ؟
- ۱ شور پٹ پٹ چھہ دل خجھ شی گزہان (x)
- ۲ شور پٹ پٹ چھہ دل راوان (س)
- ۳ شور پٹ پٹ چھہ دماغ تاز گزہان (x)
- ۴ شور پٹ پٹ چھہ نیندر یوان (x)
- ۵ شور پٹ پٹ چھہ دماغ تھکنی محو سی کران (س)
- ۶ ریڈیو سی گزہ آواز تھنر تھاؤڈی (x)
- ۷ شور پٹ پٹ چھہ کلسی گیکور یوان (س)
- ۸ شور پٹ پٹ چھہ سکون راوان (س)
- ۹ کلاس رومی منتر گزہ نہ شور ٹرن (س)
- ۱۰ ہر و نہ شور پٹ پٹ چھہ واریاہ غاید (x)
- (سٹی) پیر پٹھہ لفظی ستر واٹوئن تہ بناؤ وٹوڈ لفظا

۱۱ گا م + ن = گامی

۱۲ دل + ن = دلی

۱۳ کی + ن = کینی

۱۳ مام + ن = مامی

۱۵ رنگ + ن = رنگی

۱۶ بازو + ن = بازو

ہکی) شکل لفظی کرو! پھر چتر بنائو نو لفظ؟

۱) نوحہ قصابیچ = نوحہ قصابان

۲) ماحولس = ماحول

۳) وانی = جان

۴) شوٹنگ = خون

۵) خوفی = خوف

۶) ڈالین = ڈال

ش) شکل پر پڑناؤو؟ پڑتھ شکل لکھو تہ کتہ ناو؟

۱) اُچھ Eyes

۲) کن Ear

۳) کلی Head

۴) زنگ Leg

۵) کھوڑ Foot

۶) اُچھ Hand

سبق نمبر:- (۲)

عنوان :- ٹیلی فون

صنف

(س) لفظ صنفی لکھو نوٹ نکلی پڑھو

(س) جواب لکھو

(۱) ٹیلیفون ایجاد کن و آلسی سائنسی دانسی کیا اوس ناو؟

(ج) ٹیلیفون ایجاد کن و آلسی <sup>سائنسی</sup> دانسی اوس الگزانڈر گراہم بیل ناو۔

(۲) موبایل فونکو زور فائدہ لکھو؟

(ج) موبایل فون بڑے بڑے دور دور و آلسی پڑ اور یورپہ باقی

پہکان سپدہ -

(۱) موبایل فونسی پڑہ چھ خبرتہ بوزہ پہکان -

(۲) آتہ پڑہ چھ لیکھتہ چھ تہ شکلتہ تہ اور یورپہ سوزپہ پہکان پڑہ -

(۳) آتہ پڑہ چھ کھیلن ہند حال تہ لکھون تہ بوزان فوٹو تہ تلان

تہ آواز تہ رکاوڈ کرنہ یوان -

(۴) از کھوسہ والہ چھ؟

(ج) از چھ ژنہ وال -

(۵) پگاہ کھوسہ والہ آسہ؟

(ج) پگاہ آسہ بڑمہ وال -

سٹی) خالی جابہ بڑو؟

- ۱) موبایل فون چھ وار پاوان -
- ۲) موبایل فون چھ وقت پاوان -
- ۳) موبایل فون چھ تاریخ پاوان -
- ۴) موبایل فونی پیٹھ چھ شیچھ اور یور سوزان -
- ۵) موبایل فونی پیٹھ چھ خبر بوزان -
- ۶) سٹی نوٹ بک پیٹھ بیکو گرڈ (آلہ - ۱۵۱)؟

- |                          |         |
|--------------------------|---------|
| ۱۱) آلہ                  | ۱۶) شیخ |
| ۱۲) نی                   | ۱۷) ستھ |
| ۱۳) ترے                  | ۱۸) آلہ |
| ۱۴) زور                  | ۱۹) نو  |
| ۱۵) پانترھ               | ۱۱۰) دا |
| ۱۶) دعویٰ ہندی ناو بیکو؟ |         |
| ۱) زبدر وال              |         |
| ۲) بزمہ وال              |         |
| ۳) بوڈ وال               |         |
| ۴) بریسہ وال             |         |
| ۵) جھمہ                  |         |
| ۶) بٹہ وال               |         |
| ۷) آتھ وال               |         |

## Worksheet

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**CLASS: 4<sup>TH</sup>**

**SUBJECT: SCIENCE**

1. List the vaccines that you have taken for different diseases from birth to 10 years. Take help from an elder or your family doctor. (Keep a photocopy of your immunization card).
2. Visit a pottery shop. Make a list of clay items you see there. Draw them and make a pottery scrap book.
3. Make a "Water world mural".
4. Find photos of mammals, insects, birds, and amphibians and design a leaflet using all the pictures.

**SUBJECT: ENGLISH**

1. Find any 30 words from a dictionary and their meanings. Make sentences with these words.
2. Write about a "strange planet". The planet is not an ordinary planet. No one can speak there. People are lazy. Everything is black and white and it always rains there.
3. Write a poem on "Your favourite place".

**SUBJECT: S.ST**

1. "A famous building or statue"

Find out about an ancient building/ statue in your city. Research it on the internet and collect all the information. Paste pictures of the statue.

2. Make a passport.

Draw in your own stamps for each place visited. You can also refer to the internet for its template and for the stamps of countries.

3. Do a weather survey.

Make a survey chart and note down the weather and temperatures for 15 days of the month of January.

4. Write five slogans to protect wildlife, on a poster.